Daily Report

Central Eurasia

FBIS-SOV-92-134
Monday
13 July 1992

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FBIS-SOV-92-134 *13 July 1992*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

FRONT PAGE

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Nuclear Reactor Operators Threaten Strike *[INTERFAX]* 2
Pact on Conventional Force Ceilings Viewed *[IZVESTIYA 7 Jul]* 2

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'Text' of CSCE Helsinki Summit Declaration *[ITAR-TASS]* 3
Withdrawal of 'Foreign Army' Addressed *[Vilnius International]* 7
Regional Leaders Address CSCE Helsinki Summit *[ITAR-TASS]* 7
'Excerpt' From Gorbunovs' Address *[Riga Radio]* 8
Azerbaijani President's Speech Noted *[Moscow Radio]* 9
Yeltsin, Akayev Speak *[Radio Rossii]* 9
Kravchuk Meets Bulgarian, Irish Leaders at Summit *[INTERFAX]* 10
Meets Lithuania's Landsbergis *[BALTFAX]* 10
Kozyrev Meets Germany's Kinkel in Helsinki *[ITAR-TASS]* 10
Meets FRY's Panic *[ITAR-TASS]* 10
Holds Talks With Spanish Counterpart *[ITAR-TASS]* 10
Comments on CSCE Decisions *[IZVESTIYA 11 Jul]* 11
Yeltsin Proposes Debt Repayment Plan to CSCE *[Moscow Radio]* 12
Spokesman Summarizes Russia's Stance at CSCE *[ITAR-TASS]* 12
Army Spokesman on CSCE Trust-Building Measures *[Moscow International]* 13
Paper Views Yeltsin Munich Talks, G-7 Ties *[IZVESTIYA 10 Jul]* 13
Implementing G-7 Package 'Problematical' *[PRAVDA 9 Jul]* 14

INTERREGIONAL AFFAIRS

CIS Force To Enter Tskhinvali 14 Jul *[INTERFAX]* 15
Moscow Summit Viewed; Ter-Petrosyan Cited *[IZVESTIYA 8 Jul]* 15
Shaposhnikov Grants Interview on Regional Issues *[Russian TV]* 15
Admiral Chernavin Gives Briefing on Navy Issues *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 10 Jul]* 21
Navy Spokesman Outines 'Unhealthy Situation' *[ITAR-TASS]* 22
Ukraine Denies Overflight for Plane to Dniester *[IZVESTIYA 9 Jul]* 22
Agreement Signed To Form Ecological Council *[ITAR-TASS]* 23
ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 11 Jul 23

RUSSIA

International Affairs

Yeltsin Begins State Visit to Finland 10 Jul *[ITAR-TASS]* 25
Signs Agreements During Visit *[Moscow TV]* 25
Speaks at Treaty Ceremony *[ITAR-TASS]* 25
Leaves Helsinki for Turku *[Russian TV]* 26
Lays Wreath at Heroes' Monument *[ITAR-TASS]* 26
Gives News Conference *[Radio Rossii]* 27
Accompanied by Kozyrev *[ITAR-TASS]* 27
Returns to Moscow *[Moscow TV]* 28

Russian Soldiers Killed in Shootout in Armenia *[INTERFAX]* 28
Defense Ministry Reacts *[ITAR-TASS]* 28
Military Official Explains Murder *[ITAR-TASS]* 28
Foreign Ministry Issues Protest *[Moscow Radio]* 29
Gaydar Protests to Armenia *[Moscow TV]* 29
Government, U.S. Experts To Discuss Defense *[INTERFAX]* 29
U.S. Envoy Hands Report to Khasbulatov *[INTERFAX]* 30
Letter From Interned U.S. Aircrew Discovered *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 10 Jul]* 30
POW Commission Chairman on Fate of Americans *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 10 Jul]* 31
Search for U.S. POWs, MIAs Stepped Up *[INTERFAX]* 32

Federation Affairs

Political

Security Council Procedures, Power Outlined *[IZVESTIYA 11 Jul]* 32
Security Council Seeks Kozyrev's Dismissal *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 10 Jul]* 33
Shelov-Kovedyayev Reportedly Relieved of Post *[INTERFAX]* 33
Shelov-Kovedyayev Rejects Report *[ITAR-TASS]* 33
Yeltsin Meets With Patriarch Aleksey II *[Moscow Radio]* 33
Valaam Restoration Details *[Moscow Radio]* 33
Gaydar Addresses Forum of Supporters of Reforms *[KURANTY 7 Jul]* 34
Khasbulatov Meets With Industrial Workers *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 9 Jul]* 34
Addresses New CIS Ambassadors *[IZVESTIYA 9 Jul]* 34
Visits Chernobyl Victims in Bryansk *[ITAR-TASS]* 35
Meets With Bryansk Deputies *[ITAR-TASS]* 35
Rutskoy Gives Warning on Bread Prices *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 9 Jul]* 35
Brings Investors to Borisoglebsk *[Radio Rossii]* 36
Stresses Revival of Small Towns *[ITAR-TASS]* 36
Ends Visit to Borisoglebsk *[Radio Rossii]* 36

Military

Pacific Submarine Missile Mishap Explained *[ITAR-TASS]* 37
'Explosive' Naval Situation at 'Fever Pitch' *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 11 Jul]* 37

Agriculture

Deputy Minister Forecasts 'Average' Harvest *[Russian TV]* 37
'Recommended Price Level' for Grain Established *[INTERFAX]* 37
Resolution on Harvest, Procurement Measures *[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 10 Jul]* 38

Labor Issues

Union Leaders Concerned About Delayed Wages *[Moscow Radio]* 39
Defense Social Explosion 'Threat' Cited *[IZVESTIYA 10 Jul]* 40
Union Chairman Doubts Miners To Strike *[INTERFAX]* 40
Union Leader Reproaches Government, Leadership *[INTERFAX]* 41

Economic Issues

Experts Predict Recession, Unemployment Figures *[INTERFAX]* 41
10,000 People Registered Unemployed in Moscow *[Moscow International]* 41
Government Oil Pricing Policy Criticized *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 9 Jul]* 41
5,000 Ruble Notes Not Introduced on 10 Jul *[Moscow TV]* 43

Privatization Issues

'Avtomatika' Group Seeks Commercial Clients *[Russian TV]* 43
Council Formed To Speed Up Privatization *[POSTFACTUM]* 43
Shipyard Converts From Military Workload *[Moscow TV]* 44
Government Economic Program Rationale Examined *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 9 Jul]* 44

Social Issues

Confidence in Yeltsin 'Practically Vanished' *[PRAVDA 9 Jul]* 45

Media

Prosecutor Protests Registration of Concern *[PRAVDA 9 Jul]* 46
Ostankino Grants Airtime to Opposition Groups *[INTERFAX]* 46
Program Featuring Former Vice President Banned *[Moscow Radio]* 46
Newspaper Dispensed With News Agency Services *[IZVESTIYA 11 Jul]* 46
Journalists Urged To Tell Truth About Dniester *[ITAR-TASS]* 47

Supreme Soviet

Dniester Crisis Debate Proves 'Long, Stormy' *[IZVESTIYA 10 Jul]* 47
Law Determines Interior Troops' Duties *[IZVESTIYA 10 Jul]* 48
Commission Considers Yeltsin Decree Void *[POSTFACTUM]* 48
Law To Defend Constitutional Bodies Viewed *[ITAR-TASS]* 49
Bill on Higher Criminal Responsibility Reviewed *[INTERFAX]* 49
Discussion on Taxation Law Amendments Completed *[ITAR-TASS]* 49
Hearings Held on Russian-German Reform Scheme *[ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 10 Jul]* 49
Control Assumed Over Hard Currency Reserves *[INTERFAX]* 50
Commission Discusses Mass Media Policies *[POSTFACTUM]* 50

UKRAINE

International Affairs

Kravchuk Visits NATO, Meets With Woerner *[Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET 9 Jul]* 52
Amnesty Declared for Soldiers in Afghanistan *[Kiev International]* 52
Reason for Invitation to WGF Soldiers Viewed *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Jul]* 52
Envoys Despatched to Black Sea Fleet Talks *[ITAR-TASS]* 53
Delegation Views Issues *[Kiev International]* 53
Fokin Polls Least Popular Among Politicians *[POSTFACTUM]* 53
European Broadcasting Union Talks Reported *[Kiev International]* 53

National Affairs

Deputy Prime Minister Lanovoyy Dismissed 54
Previews Move *[NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA 9 Jul]* 54
Fokin Offers Resignation *[Radio Rossii]* 54
Army Dismisses Officers for 'Abuse of Power' *[INTERFAX]* 54
Marine Squad Seizes Naval Commandant's Office *[INTERFAX]* 55
Further on Office Seizure *[Kiev TV]* 55
Government Drawing Up Plan To Leave Ruble Zone *[Radio Rossii]* 55
Supreme Council Urges Crimean 'Good Sense' *[Kiev International]* 55
Crimean Parliament Resumes, Deputies Beaten Up *[UKRINFORM]* 55
Plans To Shut Down Power Units at Chernobyl *[INTERFAX]* 55
Government Reaches Compromise With Miners *[ITAR-TASS]* 56
Situation in Donbass Coal Basin Assessed *[Moscow Radio]* 56
Don Cossack Group Established in Transcarpathia *[Kiev Radio]* 56
Commission To Translate Army Rules Into Ukrainian *[Radio Rossii]* 57
Trade Unions Demand Meeting With Kravchuk *[Kiev International]* 57
Student Union Calls Referendum on Supreme Council *[Kiev Radio]* 57
Kiev-Sevastopol Airlink To Use Military Airfields *[ITAR-TASS]* 57

WESTERN REGION

Byelarus

Romanian President Arrives on Official Visit *[ITAR-TASS]* 58
Cooperation Agreement Signed *[Moscow TV]* 58
Prime Minister Assesses CIS Coordination *[INTERFAX]* 58
Republic Becomes IMF, World Bank Member *[Moscow Radio]* 58

Moldova

Snegur Returns From CSCE Summit, Comments *[Bucharest ROMPRES]* 59
Snegur Raises Issue of Entry Into CIS *[Moscow TV]* 59
President Receives Russian Presidential Envoy *[Moscow Radio]* 59
Russian, Ukrainian Declarations Assessed *[Chisinau Radio]* 59
Prime Minister Meets Russian Ambassador *[Chisinau Radio]* 60
Russian Envoy on Efforts To Solve Conflict *[INTERFAX]* 61
Snegur Chairs Supreme Security Council Meeting *[Bucharest Radio]* 61
Government Not Opposed To Use of CIS Troops *[Moscow Radio]* 62
New Prime Minister Attempts To Reach Consensus *[Bucharest ROMPRES]* 62
Christian Democratic Front Issues Statement *[Chisinau Radio]* 62
Spokesman Views Statement, CSCE Conference *[INTERFAX]* 63
Report on Troop Transfer to Bendery Denied *[ITAR-TASS]* 63
Army Forms Military Police Battalion *[INTERFAX]* 64
Minister Denies Armored Unit in Dubossary *[INTERFAX]* 64
Dniester To Oppose Romanian Role in Talks *[INTERFAX]* 64
Report on Implementation of Peace Agreement *[Moscow TV]* 64
Further on Situation *[INTERFAX]* 64
Transmitter Still Held by Dniester Forces *[Vilnius International]* 65

CENTRAL ASIA

Kazakhstan

Defense Minister Makes Appeal to Servicemen *[Alma-Ata Radio]* 66
Kazakh Supreme Soviet Meets for Eigth Session 66
Nazarbayev's Court Proposal Confirmed *[INTERFAX]* 66
Friendship Treaty With Russia Ratified *[Radio Rossii]* 66
Renames Oblasts *[Moscow Radio]* 66
Conditions for Media Eased *[IZVESTIYA 4 Jul]* 66
Further on Conditions *[Radio Rossii]* 67
Adopts Laws, Draft Constitution *[ITAR-TASS]* 67
Nazarbayev Discusses Talks at CSCE Meeting *[INTERFAX]* 67
Tighter Grain Export Controls Introduced *[POSTFACTUM]* 67
Good Harvest Reported; Fuel Shortage Sited *[Alma-Ata Radio]* 67
Economic Declaration With Canada Signed *[INTERFAX]* 67

Kyrgyzstan

Draft Law Plans Reduction of Military Service *[Moscow Radio]* 68
No Marshal, General Ranks for Kyrgyz Army *[Moscow Radio]* 68
Development of Hydroelectric Generator Viewed *[Moscow TV]* 68

Tajikstan

Department Created To Disarm Illegal Formations *[Radio Rossii]* 69
Official Denies Afghan POW Allegations *[INTERFAX]* 69
Armed Afghan Groups Violate Tajik Border *[IZVESTIYA 9 Jul]* 69
Minister on Cooperation With Iran, Pakistan *[ITAR-TASS]* 70
Nabiyev's Attitude Toward Intelligentsia Noted *[INTERFAX]* 70
Official Says Support for Nabiyev Declining *[INTERFAX]* 70
Army Not To Intervene To Disarm Kulyab Gangs *[ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI 4 Jul]* 71

Turkmenistan

Formation of Republican Armed Forces Considered *[INTERFAX]* 71
Niyazov To Consider Creation of Border Forces *[INTERFAX]* 72

Uzbekistan

Presidential Decree Addresses Science Development *[INTERFAX]* 72
Party of Social Progress Criticizes Karimov *[INTERFAX]* 72

CAUCASUS

Armenia

Supreme Soviet Adopts Nagorno-Karabakh Decision *[ARMENPRES]* 73
Statement on Azerbaijani 'Accusation' Issued *[Yerevan Radio]* 73
Nagorno-Karabakh Adopts Statement on Conflict *[ARMENPRES]* 73
NKR Conscripts Called To Return to Units *[ARMENPRES]* 74
Regret Expressed About Russian Soldiers' Deaths *[Moscow Radio]* 74
Tanks Arrive From Kiev To Help Azerbaijan *[MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS 9 Jul]* 74
Yerevan Radio Updates Situation, Fighting 74
Villages Bombed *[INTERFAX]* 75
Dashnak Party Reacts To Collaboration Charges *[ITAR-TASS]* 76

Azerbaijan

President Appoints Agdere Rayon Chief *[Baku Radio]* 76
'Tension' Observed in Ties With Dagestan *[Radio Rossii]* 76
Further Reportage on Cease-Fire Violations *[ASSA-IRADA]* 76
Shelling Continues *[Baku Radio]* 77
'Advantage' Sought *[INTERFAX]* 77
Reduction in Russian Language Use Denied *[IZVESTIYA 9 Jul]* 77

Georgia

Shevardnadze on 'Very Grave' Situation *[ITAR-TASS]* 78
Further on Kidnapped Deputy Prime Minister *[Moscow Radio]* 78
State Council Issues Statement *[INTERFAX]* 78
Further on Meeting *[INTERFAX]* 78
Doctor Released *[INTERFAX]* 78
Attorney-General on Whereabouts *[INTERFAX]* 79
Shevardnadze 'Assassination Attempt' Denied *[Radio Rossii]* 79
FBI Role Reported *[Moscow TV]* 79
Decrease in Peacekeeping Forces Proposed *[ITAR-TASS]* 79
Peacekeeping Forces Set for Deployment 14 Jul *[ITAR-TASS]* 79
Chances for Success Viewed *[Radio Rossii]* 80
Situation Reportedly Returning 'to Normal' *[POSTFACTUM]* 80
Armed Guard Posts Set Up on Rail Line *[Moscow TV]* 80

BALTIC STATES

Estonia

Kaitseliit Attacks Russian Army Trucks *[ITAR-TASS]* 81
Ruutel, Romania's Illiescu Hold Talks in Tallinn 81
Discuss Problems With Russia *[BALTFAX]* 81
Discuss Cooperation *[Bucharest ROMPRES]* 81
Treaty Signed, News Conference Held *[Bucharest ROMPRES]* 81
Denial of Arms to Moldova Made *[INTERFAX]* 82

Zhirinovskiy Warns Narva of 'Retribution' *[BALTFAX]* 82
Forest Fires Rage in Western Estonia *[Helsinki Radio]* 83
Base, Economy Threatened *[Helsinki Radio]* 83

Latvia

Drought Conditions Cause Outbreak of Major Fire 83
Minister Says No Casualties *[Riga Radio]* 83
Official Comments *[Riga Radio]* 83
Threat to Military Bases Noted *[Helsinki Radio]* 84
Ambassador Comments on Fires *[Helsinki Radio]* 84
Finnish Officials on Nuclear Risk *[Helsinki Radio]* 84
Spread of Fires Halted *[Riga Radio]* 85
Russia Claims No Nuclear Arms Here *[ITAR-TASS]* 85
Foreign Minister on CSCE Conference Results *[BALTFAX]* 85
Government Announces New Currency Regulations *[Riga Radio]* 85
Latvian Ruble Becomes Sole State Currency 12 Jul *[Moscow Radio]* 86
Government Borrows Funds From Republican Bank *[Riga Radio]* 86
Parliament Annuls Mandates of 15 Deputies *[BALTFAX]* 86

Lithuania

Supreme Council Holds Meeting on Drought *[Vilnius Radio]* 86
Prime Minister Speaks of Debt, Credit Needs *[BALTFAX]* 87
Affects of Drought on Agriculture Industry Noted *[Vilnius Radio]* 87
Newspaper Charged With Fueling Ethnic Strife *[IZVESTIYA 8 Jul]* 88
Developing Chechen Cooperation Reported *[BALTFAX]* 88

Yeltsin Meets Patriarch Aleksey II

Moscow Radio reports that "According to sources in the Patriarchate," Yeltsin met on 11 July with the patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, Aleksey II. "They discussed the revival of the church at Valaam, which for centuries was a center of Orthodoxy."

Decree on Russian Security Council Procedures

IZVESTIYA reports that "the Russian Security Council is beginning to play an increasingly important role in the structure of supreme executive and administrative power in Russia; and its secretary, Yuriy Skokov, former vice premier in Ivan Silayev's government, is becoming an increasingly significant political figure." There is reportedly great interest in the section of the decree that "gives the Security Council secretary the duties not only of monitoring the implementation of the Council's decisions and the president's decrees on security questions but also of coordinating the activity of executive organs in the process of executing Security Council decisions."

Ukrainian Deputy Prime Minister Dismissed

Radio Rossii reports that Ukrainian President Kravchuk dismissed Deputy Prime Minister Vladimir Lanovoyy, "the author of a program of economic reform." Kravchuk accused the official of "double-dealing" and appointed Valentin Simonenko to the post. In an interview with NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA before his dismissal, Lanovoyy noted that the attitude toward him changed when he "'pursued an independent line in the government.'" He noted intimidation and vowed not to play the role of a mimic regarding reform, because he sought to "'engage in reforms'" and not support "'mimicry.'" He said that he did not receive Kravchuk's support and called the adopted program for the privatization of state property "a restoration of neosocialist views on questions of ownership through collective forms."

Radio Rossii reports that Prime Minister Fokin also sent in his resignation, but the parliament failed to make a decision on this.

Georgian Situation 'Very Grave'

ITAR-TASS reports on Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze's comments in an ARGUMENTY I FAKTY interview about the current situation in the republic. Shevardnadze said the situation is "'very grave but not life-and-death.'" Regarding CIS membership, Shevardnadze noted that Georgia is "'ready to develop relations with all Commonwealth Stations.'" The Commonwealth leaders, however, says Shevardnadze, "'are talking about military-strategic and political integration more than they are really doing. It does not suit us.'"

Moscow Radio reports on the kidnapping of Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandr Kavsadze. Gamsakhurdia supporters denied involvement in the kidnapping. The State Council said that no talks will be held on any exchange of Kavsadze for "the detained mutineers who seized the TV centre and tower on June 24," notes INTERFAX. The attorney-general announced on 13 July that Kavsadze "is on the territory of the Chkhorotskulskiy region in the west of the republic."

Armenian Statement Issued on Nagorno-Karabakh

ARMENPRES reports that the Armenian Supreme Soviet adopted a decision on the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh on 8 July. The Supreme Soviet decided to "consistently support" Nagorno-Karabakh and "defend the rights of its population"; it will consider any document that refers to Nagorno-Karabakh as being "within the Azerbaijani structure" as "unacceptable"; and it will urge the Armenian Government to "take necessary measures to successfully implement conscription, to establish due law and order appropriate to the prevailing situation, to wage a struggle against organized crime, and to ensure the protection of military secrets."

Nuclear Reactor Operators Threaten Strike

OW1207122692 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1541 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In the town of Krasnoyarsk-26 the operators servicing 2 nuclear reactors one of which produces plutonium for nuclear arms are about to go on strike and leave their places of work, said V. Safronov, chairman of the local council of people's deputies, and G. Goldobin, chairman of the local trade union committee, in their cable to President Boris Yeltsin.

Krasnoyarsk-26 is a closed town in Krasnoyarsk Territory in the south of Western Siberia. It houses a powerful nuclear facility. Under traditions of secrecy inherent in the former USSR the town figures on no map.

According to the local authorities, the crisis was brought about by the fact that the workers of the nuclear facility have not been paid their wages for 3 months.

The average monthly wages in the city whose population makes up 100,000 are 2500 rubles, and more than 260 million rubles are required to pay them.

The leaders of the facility and the town authorities say that they are not in a position to prevent the workers from leaving their jobs. The situation might become dangerous: the technology of nuclear production necessitates the constant presence of operators.

If the problem of cash is not resolved in the next few weeks, the inhabitants of the closed town will reserve the right to appeal through foreign news media to the world public for financial aid, says the cable addressed to the Russian president.

Pact on Conventional Force Ceilings Viewed

PM1007092592 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 92 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by Sergey Tosunyan: "European States Reducing Armies From Atlantic to Urals"]

[Text] The participants in the Vienna CFE talks have completed work on preparing the agreement whose official title is: Final Act on Conventional Force Strengths. The act was initialed on 6 July and has been sent to Helsinki, where the meeting of CSCE countries' heads of state and government opens 9 July.

This is the first time in history that a large number of states have voluntarily pledged to keep armies strictly limited in size. Ground forces, air forces, and air defense forces are subject to restriction, as are naval formations and land-based units. Restrictions do not apply to troops performing internal security functions in peacetime and personnel serving under UN command.

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg will have the lowest troop level—900 soldiers. The Danish and Norwegian Armies will have just over 30,000 men. The Russian Federation may keep 1,450,000 men on its European territory. There must be no more than 250,000 U.S. servicemen in Europe.

I asked Ambassador Vladimir Shustov, leader of the Russian delegation at the Vienna talks, to describe how the agreement was prepared and the significance of the document for the disarmament process on the continent.

The agreement was the result of arduous talks lasting many months, he said. Its main aim is to set national limits on the size of the conventional forces of states in Europe. Essentially, this is an unprecedented accord reached by a large number of states including such leading military countries as Russia, the United States, Germany, France, and Britain. In all, 29 countries took part in the talks, including eight republics of the former USSR. The general opinion is that this agreement is a significant supplement to the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe signed in Paris 19 November 1990, which sets ceilings on the main types of arms—tanks, artillery, armored combat vehicles, warplanes, and helicopter gunships.

In our view, the important political point of the agreement is that as a result of it all the member states are assuming a political commitment to limit the size of their conventional forces on a national level. Russia has set its figure at 1,450,000. Under the accord, this ceiling will be achieved in 40 months. The agreement applies to the area from the Atlantic to the Urals. For Russia, this means its territory west of the Urals.

Conditions are the same for all states. No one will suffer and no one receives unilateral advantages. Previously only one country—Germany—had a national level, as laid down by the well known "two plus four" agreement. Its ground troop level is 345,000 men. This fact itself contained a certain potential danger because it enabled some political forces in Germany to claim demagogically that their country was suffering discrimination. Now there will be no grounds for arguments of that kind.

The fairly lengthy implementation timetable provided by the agreement will make it possible to reorganize our armed forces painlessly. For Russia the agreement is important because it will regulate our mutual relations in the military-political sphere not only with the European countries, the United States, and Canada but also with the former republics of the USSR at the same time.

In the text of the agreement it is not only each word which is well considered but each comma and period. On a whole series of questions the Russian delegation has taken a firm stand and has made no compromises. Our partners in the talks understood that.

'Text' of CSCE Helsinki Summit Declaration

LD1007131292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1158 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS]

[Text] Helsinki July 10 TASS—Follows the full text of the Helsinki Summit Declaration:

Promises and Problems of Change

1. We, the heads of state or government of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, have returned to the birthplace of the Helsinki Process, to give new impetus to our common endeavour.

2. The Charter of Paris for a new Europe, signed at the last summit, defined a common democratic foundation, established institutions for cooperation and set forth guidelines for realization of a community of free and democratic states from Vancouver to Vladivostok.

3. We have witnessed the end of the Cold War, the fall of totalitarian regimes and the demise of the ideology on which they were based. All our countries now take democracy as the basis for their political, social and economic life. The CSCE has played a key role in these positive changes. Still, the legacy of the past remains strong. We are faced with challenges and opportunities, but also with serious difficulties and disappointments.

4. We have met here to review recent developments, to consolidate the achievements of the CSCE and to set its future direction. To meet new challenges we are approving here today a programme to enhance our capabilities for concerted action and to intensify our cooperation for democracy, prosperity and equal rights of security.

5. The aspirations of peoples freely to determine their internal and external political status have led to the spread of democracy and have recently found expression in the emergence of a number of sovereign states. Their full participation brings a new dimension to the CSCE.

6. We welcome the commitment of all participating states to our shared values. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, democracy, the rule of law, economic liberty, social justice and environmental responsibility are our common aims. They are immutable. Adherence to our commitments provides the basis for participation and cooperation in the CSCE and a cornerstone for further development of our societies.

7. We reaffirm the validity of the guiding principles and common values of the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris, embodying responsibilities of states towards each other and of governments towards their people. These are the collective conscience of our community. We recognize our accountability to each other for complying with them. We underline the democratic rights of citizens to demand from their governments respect for these values and standards.

8. We emphasize that the commitments undertaken in the field of the human dimension of the CSCE are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating states and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the state concerned. The protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the strengthening of democratic institutions continue to be a vital basis for our comprehensive security.

9. The transition to and development of democracy and market economy by the new democracies is being carried forward with determination amidst difficulties and varying conditions. We offer our support and solidarity to participating states undergoing transformation to democracy and market economy. We welcome their efforts to become fully integrated into the wider community of states. Making this transition irreversible will ensure the security and prosperity of us all.

10. Encouragement of this sense of wider community remains one of our fundamental goals. We welcome in this connection the rapid adaptation of European and Transatlantic institutions and organizations which are increasingly working together to face up to the challenges before us and to provide a solid foundation for peace and prosperity.

The European Community (EC), fulfilling its important role in the political and economic development of Europe, is moving towards a union and has decided to broaden its membership. It is closely involved in CSCE activities.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), one of the essential transatlantic links, has adopted a new strategic concept and strengthened its role as an integral aspect for security in Europe. Through establishment of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) it has established patterns of cooperation with new partners in harmony with the goals of the CSCE. It has also offered practical support for the work of the CSCE.

The Western European Union (WEU) is an integral part of the development of the European Union, it is also the means to strengthen the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance, it is developing an operational capacity, it is opening itself to additional cooperation with new partners and has offered to provide resources in support of the CSCE.

The Council of Europe is elaborating its own programmes for new democracies, opening up to new members and is cooperating with the CSCE in the human dimension.

The Group of Seven and the Group of Twenty-Four are deeply engaged in assistance to countries in transition.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) have a key role to play in the construction of a new Europe.

The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) has stated its readiness to assist the CSCE in pursuit of its objectives.

These and the other forms of regional and sub-regional cooperation which continue to develop, such as the Council of the Baltic Sea States, the Visegrad Triangle, the Black Sea Economic Cooperation and the central European initiative, multiply the links uniting CSCE participating states.

11. We welcome the adoption of the Vienna 1992 document on confidence-and security-building measures and the signature of the Treaty on Open Skies, with the adoption of the declaration on the Treaty on Open Skies. We also welcome the imminent entry into force of the treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) and the concluding act of the negotiation on personnel strength of conventional Armed Forces in Europe. These agreements provide a solid foundation for our further security cooperation. We welcome the recent United States-Russian joint understanding on strategic offensive arms. We reaffirm our commitment to become original signatories to the forthcoming convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urge other states to do so.

12. This is a time of promise but also a time of instability and insecurity. Economic decline, social tension, aggressive nationalism, intolerance, xenophobia and ethnic conflicts threaten stability in the CSCE area. Gross violations of CSCE commitments in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those related to national minorities, pose a special threat to the peaceful development of society, in particular in new democracies.

There is still much work to be done in building democratic and pluralistic societies, where diversity is fully protected and respected in practice. Consequently, we reject racial, ethnic and religious discrimination in any form. Freedom and tolerance must be taught and practised.

13. For the first time in decades we are facing warfare in the CSCE region. New armed conflicts and massive use of force to achieve hegemony and territorial expansion continue to occur. The loss of life, human misery, involving huge numbers of refugees have been the worst since the Second World War. Damage to our cultural heritage and the destruction of property have been appalling.

Our community is deeply concerned by these developments. Individually and jointly within the CSCE and the United Nations and other international organizations, we have sought to alleviate suffering and seek long term solutions to the crises which have arisen.

With the Helsinki decisions, we have put in place a comprehensive programme of coordinated action which will provide additional tools for the CSCE to address tensions before violence erupts and to manage crises which may regrettably develop. The council and the committee of senior officials have already established for the CSCE an important role in dealing with crises which have developed within our area.

No international effort can be successful if those engaged in conflicts do not reaffirm their will to seek peaceful solutions to their differences. We stress our determination to hold parties to conflicts accountable for their actions.

14. In times of conflict the fulfillment of basic human needs is most at risk. We will exert every effort to ensure that they are met and that humanitarian commitments are respected. We will strive to relieve suffering by humanitarian cease-fires and to facilitate the delivery of assistance under international supervision, including its safe passage. We recognize that the refugee problems resulting from these conflicts require the cooperation of all of us. We express our support for and solidarity with those countries which bear the brunt of the refugee problems resulting from these conflicts. In this context we recognize the need for cooperation and concerted action.

15. Even where violence has been contained, the sovereignty and independence of some states still needs to be upheld. We express support for efforts by CSCE participating states to remove, in a peaceful manner and through negotiations, the problems that remain from the past, like the stationing of foreign armed forces on the territories of the Baltic States without the required consent of those countries.

Therefore, in line with basic principles of international law and in order to prevent any possible conflict, we call on the participating states concerned to conclude, without delay, appropriate bilateral agreements, including timetables, for the early, orderly and complete withdrawal of such foreign troops from the territories of the Baltic States.

16. The degradation of the environment over many years threatens us all. The danger of nuclear accidents is a pressing concern. So are, in several parts of the CSCE area, defence-related hazards for the environment.

17. The present proliferation of weapons increases the danger of conflict and is an urgent challenge. Effective export controls on nuclear materials, conventional weapons and other sensitive goods and technologies are a pressing need.

The CSCE and the Management of Change

18. The CSCE has been instrumental in promoting changes, now it must adapt to the task of managing

them. Our decisions in Helsinki are making the CSCE more operational and effective. We are determined to fully use consultations and concerted action to enable a common response to the challenges facing us.

19. In approaching these tasks, we emphasize the central role of the CSCE in fostering and managing change in our region. In this era of transition, the CSCE is crucial to our efforts to forestall aggression and violence by addressing the root causes of problems and to prevent, manage and settle conflicts peacefully by appropriate means.

20. To this end, we have further developed structures to ensure political management of crises and created new instruments of conflict prevention and crisis management. We have strengthened the council and the Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) and devised means to assist them. The CSCE capacities in the field of early warning will be strengthened in particular by the activities of the newly established high commissioner on national minorities.

We have provided for CSCE peacekeeping according to agreed modalities. CSCE peacekeeping activities may be undertaken in cases of conflict within or among participating states to help maintain peace and stability in support of an ongoing effort at a political solution.

In this respect, we are also prepared to seek, on a case-by-case basis, the support of international institutions and organizations, such as the EC, NATO and WEU, as well as other institutions and mechanisms, including the peacekeeping mechanism of the CIS. We welcome their readiness to support CSCE peacekeeping activities, including by making available their resources.

We are further developing our possibilities for peaceful settlement of disputes.

21. Our approach is based on our comprehensive concept of security as initiated in the final act. This concept relates the maintenance of peace to the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It links economic and environmental solidarity and cooperation with peaceful inter-state relations. This is equally valid in managing change as it was necessary in mitigating confrontation.

22. The CSCE is a forum for dialogue, negotiation and cooperation, providing direction and giving impulse to the shaping of the new Europe. We are determined to use it to give new impetus to the process of arms control, disarmamant and confidence-and security-building, to the enhancement of consultation and cooperation on security matters and to furthering the process of reducing the risk of conflict. In this context, we will also consider new steps to further strengthen norms of behaviour on politico-military aspects of security. We will ensure that our efforts in these fields are coherent, interrelated and complementary.

23. We remain convinced that security is indivisible. No state in our CSCE community will strengthen its security at the expense of the security of other states. This is our resolute message to states which resort to the threat or use of force to achieve their objectives in flagrant violation of CSCE commitments.

24. Essential to the success of our efforts to foster democratic change within the CSCE framework will be increased cooperation with other European and transatlantic organizations and institutions. Therefore, we are convinced that a lasting and peaceful order for our community of states will be built on mutually reinforcing institutions, each with its own area of action and responsibility.

25. Reaffirming the commitments to the Charter of the United Nations as subscribed to by our states, we declare our understanding that the CSCE is a regional arrangement in the sense of chapter VIII of the charter of the United Nations. As such, it provides an important link between European and global security. The rights and responsibilities of the Security Council remain unaffected in their entirety. The CSCE will work together closely with the United Nations especially in preventing and settling conflicts.

26. We restate our unreserved condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism. We are determined to enhance our co-operation to eliminate this threat to security, democracy and human rights. To this end, we will take measures to prevent in our territories criminal activities that support acts of terrorism in other states. We will encourage exchange of information concerning terrorist activities. We will seek further effective avenues for co-operation as appropriate. We will also take necessary steps at a national level to fulfill our international obligations in this field.

27. Illicit trafficking in drugs represents a danger to the stability of our societies and democratic institutions. We will act together to strengthen all forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation in the fight against illicit trafficking in drugs and other forms of international organized crime.

28. We will work to reinforce the close link which exists between political pluralism and the operation of a market economy. Enhanced co-operation in the field of economy, science and technology has a crucial role to play in strengthening security and stability in the CSCE region.

29. Economic co-operation remains an essential element of the CSCE. We will continue to support the transformations under way to introduce market economies as the means to enhance economic performance and increased integration into the international economic and financial systems.

30. We will also facilitate expanded economic co-operation which must take account of the prevailing political and economic conditions. We welcome the

contribution of economic, financial and technical assistance programmes of the Group of Seven and the Group of Twenty-Four to the transition process. In the framework of our co-operation we fully support the further development of the European energy charter which is of particular importance in the period of transition.

31. We will work together to help facilitate means of transportation and communication in order to deepen co-operation among us.

32. We renew our commitment to co-operate in protecting and improving the environment for present and future generations. We stress in particular the importance of co-operation to effectively ensure the safety of nuclear installations and to bring defence-related hazards for the environment under control.

We emphasize the need for greater public awareness and understanding of environmental issues and for public involvement in the planning and decision-making process.

We welcome the important outcome of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. We emphasize the need for effective and sustained implementation of UNCED decisions.

33. Further steps must be taken to stop the proliferation of weapons. It remains vital to ensure non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the relevant technology and expertise. We urge all states which have not acceded to the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons to do so as non-nuclear weapons states and to conclude safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). We commit ourselves to intensify our co-operation in the field of effective export controls applicable to nuclear materials, conventional weapons and other sensitive goods and technologies.

34. We welcome the development of regional co-operation among CSCE participating states as a valuable means of promoting pluralistic structures of stability. Based on the CSCE principles and commitments, regional co-operative activities serve the purpose of uniting us and promoting comprehensive security.

35. We encourage wide-ranging transfrontier co-operation, including human contacts, involving local and regional communities and authorities. This co-operation contributes to overcoming economic and social inequalities and enhancing ethnic understanding, fostering good-neighbourly relations among states and peoples.

36. In order to ensure full participation and co-operation by recently admitted participating states we are initiating a programme of co-ordinated support.

37. We reaffirm our conviction that strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean is important for stability in the CSCE region. We recognize that the changes which have taken place in Europe are relevant to the Mediterranean region and that, conversely, economic, social, political and security developments in that region have a direct bearing on Europe.

38. We will therefore widen our co-operation and enlarge our dialogue with the non-participating Mediterranean states as a means to promote social and economic development, thereby enhancing stability in the region, in order to narrow the prosperity gap between Europe and its Mediterranean neighbours and protect the Mediterranean ecosystems. We stress the importance of intra- Mediterranean relations and the need for increased co-operation within the region.

39. We welcome and encourage the continuation of initiatives and negotiations aimed at finding just, lasting and viable solutions, through peaceful means, to the outstanding crucial problems of the Mediterranean region.

40. We have expanded dialogue with non-participating states, inviting them to take part in our activities on a selective basis when they can make a contribution.

41. We welcome the establishment of the CSCE Parliamentary Assembly which held its first meeting in Budapest on 3 to 5 July and look forward to the active participation of parliamentarians in the CSCE process.

42. We attach particular importance to the active involvement of our publics in the CSCE. We will expand the opportunities for contributions by and co-operation with individuals and non- governmental organizations in our work.

43. In order to foster our partnership, and to better manage change, we have today in Helsinki adopted an agenda for a strengthened and effective CSCE through the Helsinki decisions. These decisions will be implemented fully and in good faith.

44. We entrust the council with the further steps which may be required to implement them. The council may adopt any amendment to the decisions which it may deem appropriate.

45. The full text of the Helsinki document will be published in each participating state, which will make it known as widely as possible.

46. The government of Finland is requested to transmit to the secretary-general of the United Nations the text of the Helsinki document, which is not eligible for registration under article 102 of the charter of the United Nations, with a view to its circulation to all the members of the organization as an official document of the United Nations.

47. The next review conference will be held in Budapest in 1994 on the basis of modalities of the Helsinki follow-up meeting, Mutatis Mutandis, to be further specified by the CSO which may decide to organize a special preparatory meeting. Helsinki, 10 July 1992

Withdrawal of 'Foreign Army' Addressed

LD1307120792 Vilnius Radio Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Thanks to the efforts of Baltic representatives, the Helsinki Final Document, which was signed today in the capital, includes a paragraph in which the assertion is made that an army of a signatory to the act may only be present in the territory of another act signatory with its prior consent.

By signing the Helsinki Final Document, Lithuania exercised its right to read a statement of interpretation. It concerned Paragraph 15 of the final document, alluding to the withdrawal of the foreign army from the Baltic countries.

The fact of the presence of a foreign army within the Baltic states, as mentioned in the Final Act, demonstrates the fact that this question is not bilateral but is instead a question of international law.

The document also notes that responsibility for the 1940 aggression against and occupation of Lithuania, that is, the responsibility for the arrival and continued presence of a foreign army in Lithuania, rests with the country whose rights and obligations have been inherited by Russia. This must also be recalled when discussing reparation for the damages inflicted upon Lithuania, the document says. In the 14 June referendum, the Lithuanian people demanded that reparations be made for the damages caused by the Soviet presence in Lithuania.

Regional Leaders Address CSCE Helsinki Summit

LD1007172892 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1130 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondents]

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 10 Jul (TASS)—The defeat of democracy and the restoration of totalitarian regimes in new states would have serious consequences for the whole of Europe. In order to avert this danger it is essential to give all-round assistance to the new participants in the all-European process in strengthening the institutions of the law, stabilizing the economy, and overcoming national contradictions. The leaders of states speaking at the concluding session of the CSCE summit in Helsinki referred to this today. [passage omitted]

Georgian State Council Chairman Eduard Shevardnadze said that after the break-up of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact, two tendencies are apparent: the paths of democratic development and the threat of the reanimation of totalitarian regimes. The second tendency is universally dangerous in character. The institutions of the CSCE, he believes, have proved not to be ready to take up the new challenge. Such an assessment does not cast doubt on the value of the [Helsinki] Final Act and the Paris Charter for a new Europe, but it is necessary to fashion the tools that would make it possible to follow these guidelines unerringly in transforming the Euro-Asiatic space of the CSCE. Europe needs a process capable of controlling events rather than trailing them. The speaker proposed a discussion of the question of setting up a CSCE mission to the Transcaucasus, Asia, and other regions. Supporting the concept of a single space and security in Europe, Georgia proposes that it should be formed on the basis of regional systems functioning within the framework of the CSCE. The Istanbul meeting might serve as an example here. It is necessary to strive in every way for the setting up of a Transcaucasian mechanism of consultations and accords. Together with the defense of the rights of ethnic minorities, it is time to raise the additional question of their responsibility for maintaining stability in the world.

E. Shevardnadze expressed hope that the Georgian-Ossetian conflict would be settled peacefully. He expressed confidence in the sincerity of the Russian leadership in its desire to bring an end to this conflict without damage to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Georgian state. [passage omitted]

Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk noted that the new situation in Europe requires an urgent reappraisal of political approaches to such settled notions as security, cooperation, development, and aid. First and foremost our decisions should be a significant step toward ensuring European security. Despite the fact that the threat of total war no longer exists and there is no longer a "balance of fear" and direct confrontation, the tragic events in Yugoslavia, Nagorno-Karabakh, and the Dniester region are a warning to us that the threat of "minor wars" still remains.

The head of the Ukrainian state went on to say that we are dealing with a new type of security problems. Military and political confrontations between blocs have been replaced by dangerous situations connected with unresolved ethnic issues and irresponsible calls for the revision of existing state borders.

Ukraine gives a positive assessment to the decisions of the Committee of Senior Officials in connection with the Istanbul Appeal by the four heads of state. If the situation does not improve as a result of the measures being taken, there may be a need for a CSCE peace conference on settling the conflict in the left-bank areas of the Republic of Moldova.

We fully approve of the proposals drawn up in Helsinki on the carrying out of peacekeeping operations within a CSCE framework, including the potential of such organizations as the EC, NATO, and the Western European Union [WEU]. At the same time these proposals need to be studied more deeply. It is necessary to define the legal basis for such mechanisms and the criteria for setting them in motion with consideration, in particular, for the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of states.

Ukraine and Russia, L. Kravchuk recalled, have proposed that an emergency meeting of the CSCE Council should be held in the near future with the participation

of NATO and WEU representatives. The meeting should examine issues relating to the improvement of the mechanisms to avert and settle conflicts. Discussion of the aforementioned problems could be continued at a special diplomatic conference under the auspices of the CSCE and the United Nations.

We need to adopt important decisions directed at improving the mechanisms for cooperation. However, we cannot fail to be surprised by the observed misunderstanding of Ukraine's role as a stabilizing factor. The republic, L.Kravchuk stressed, is ready both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis for the broadest cooperation founded on respect for the generally recognized principles and norms and on an equal and mutually beneficial basis.

Stanislav Shushkevich, chairman of the Byelarusian Supreme Soviet, said Byelarus has defined precisely its place in the future architecture of the European building—it is development in conditions of nonnuclear status and neutrality. A key element in the further evolution of the Helsinki process is the creation of a nonnuclear belt in the center of Europe taking in the Scandinavian countries in the north, the Baltic States, and also eastern and central European states.

In the name of achieving this aim we are ready to cooperate actively with our European partners. Today the whole world, the Byelarus leader went on, is following the development of events in Yugoslavia, Nagorno-Karabakh, the Dniester region, and South Ossetia. If the instruments and possibilites we possess are not managed intelligently to untie these entangled knots, then these regions may turn into a "powder keg" for all of Europe.

We are ready to offer all possible assistance to the presence of missions of observers in areas of possible confrontation. We also confirm our readiness to hold an international peace conference on Nagorno-Karabakh in Minsk and undertake intermediary functions in settling the Dniester conflict.

Byelarus considers it necessary for this conference to establish the post of a CSCE supreme commissioner on ethnic minorities affairs. Minsk could be the location of its secretariat. Together with other states, the Republic of Byelarus is acting as initiator of the development and adoption of a European ecological charter. The political basis for such a document within the CSCE framework could be a declaration by European ecology ministers, the adoption of which is expected at the coming all-European conference in Switzerland. [passage omitted]

'Excerpt' From Gorbunovs' Address

LD1007212592 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 0800 GMT 10 Jul 92

["Excerpt" of speech by Anatolijs Gorbunovs, chairman of the Latvian Supreme Council, at the CSCE summit in Helsinki—recorded]

[Text] Latvia is now a full participating member in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. [Words indistinct] to fulfill the obligations (?placed on it here) by the principles (?implied in) the Helsinki process, Latvia (?is entitled) to expect that the participant states in the process will assist it in solving its problems, which are disrupting the sure evolution of democracy and the path of economic reform. We are convinced that a fundamental obstacle to our democratic development is the illegal presence of the former Soviet army—illegal because it was deployed without asking consent, and even to this day it has not concluded an agreement on the schedule and the deadline for its withdrawal from the territory of the Baltic countries.

There cannot be any normal political, economic, or national development if threats exist to our own sovereignty. In this context it must be said that in the inhabitants of Latvia, intolerance and interethnic tension is exacerbated by the fact that in Latvia there are many more foreign military personnel to each person than in any other country in Europe. In the eyes of the native population of Latvia the Soviet Army is associated with the deportations and the colonization of the Baltic lands carried out by the communist regime. As a result of this a demographic situation has arisen which is hard for citizens who have lived for decades in western democracies to understand. Latvians have become a minority in their own homeland. Likewise, the Latvian language is threatened, too. That is why the efforts to raise the slogan of the western democracies which speaks of defending the people who speak Russian with the assistance of the Army are viewed with cynicism. It all places us in humiliating dependence on the political fluctuations in neighboring countries. We cannot hope for the vitally necessary investments in the economy as long as there is political instability in the country because of the presence of a foreign army.

Our basic position at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is characterized by these (?factors): First, we hope that the Helsinki final documents will emphasize that the presence of foreign troops in the Baltic countries is contrary to the basic principles of international law. Second, it will be necessary to be aware that the presence of the troops is not merely an internal problem of the Baltic countries but is a threat to the security of Europe as a whole. Third, we hope that the participant states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will support the demands of the Balts to conclude, in accordance with the basic principles of international law, a bilateral treaty on the speedy, monitorable, and complete withdrawal of foreign troops from the Baltic countries. As well as this, these treaties must contain strict schedules for the withdrawal of the army.

Latvia has followed the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with great attention and the resolve of the conference to solve possible conflicts at their very initial stage and to create mechanisms to avoid them. For a long time the Conference on Security and

Cooperation in Europe will have to concern itself with the security problems created by the uncontrolled activity of the troops of collapsed or collapsing empires on the territories of their constituent states.

In this connection the cooperation confirmed in the 1992 Helsinki documents with the United Nations Organization and other international organizations on matters of security is completely necessary, especially because the CSCE lacks an effective mechanism to solve the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, Nagorno-Karabakh, Moldova, and other potentially tragic areas.

Does the still changing, very unstable appearance of the new Europe not yet demand a stronger mechanism of security within the framework of the CSCE itself? Let us hope that the future will not force us to return to this question on which the future fate of the Helsinki process depends to a large extent.

Everything that has been said is very significant for the Baltic people; the Baltic people's faith in the effectiveness of democracy depends on what has been said because according to the Paris Charter, security in our time is not divisible, and the security of each participant state is indivisibly linked to the security of the other states.

In signing the final documents of the Helsinki conference, we support it fully.

Azerbaijani President's Speech Noted

LD1007175392 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1311 GMT 10 Jul 92

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Excerpt] On the line is our Baku correspondent, Islam Kuliyev. Good evening. Islam, what news?

[Kuliyev] Azerbaijan has adhered to the CSCE's 1992 final Helsinki document. The document has been given the highly expressive title "Challenge of a time of change." We are now living through a turning point in the history of humanity's development, said Abulfaz Elchibey, president of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in his speech to the final plenary session of the CSCE. He assessed the results of the present all-European forum as the end to the psychological cold war era and stressed that from the moment of its accession to the CSCE, Azerbaijan has regarded itself as a full member of the all-European process.

Dwelling on the problems of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, Elchibey noted that it poses a threat to the process of democratic reforms begun in Azerbaijan. The conflict, which began as long ago as 1988 with gross violations of the sovereignty of our republic, has now been transformed and is aimed exclusively at dismembering the territory of Azerbaijan. The deaths of thousands of people, hundreds of thousands of refugees, economic losses, and destruction: these are the results of the war Armenia is waging on Azerbaijan, hiding behind slogans of fighting for the self-determination of the Armenian people, said the Azerbaijani president. Our position is as follows: Strict observance of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders, the unconditional guarantee of the rights of ethnic minorities, including the Armenian population currently resident in Azerbaijan and of Azerbaijanis driven out of their traditional lands in Armenia, Abulfaz Elchibey stressed.

He went on to say that the ethnic minorities living on the territory of our two states could serve initially as a guarantee of security and, in the long term, as mediators in developing cooperation. The burden of confrontation, however, will never allow Armenia to become an independent state. This conflict must be stopped and the web of age-old contradictions untangled. Only under these circumstances will Armenia and Azerbaijan be able to attain the independence and democracy they have proclaimed and to ensure calm and security for their peoples. This is the Azerbaijani president's opinion.

However, in spite of the efforts of the international community aimed at stopping military action in the conflict zone, Armenian armed formations are continuing their mass bombardment of Azerbaijani population centers. The republican Ministry of Defense reports that last night population centers in all rayons of Azerbaijan which border on Armenia were fired on. The artillery of the Armenian expeditionary force which occupies Nagorno-Karabakh fired on villages in Fizulinskiy Rayon. In spite of it all, the Armenian side is not thinking of coming to the peace negotiation table and continues its aggressive policy, even though in the present situation this only increases the number of casualities on both sides. [passage omitted]

Yeltsin, Akayev Speak

LD1007183192 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Excerpts] The meeting of heads of states and governments of the CSCE member countries has ended in Helsinki. [passage omitted] Our special correspondent Vladimir Baburin has just reported from the Finnish capital:

[Baburin] The speech by Russian President Boris Yeltsin took place on the final day of the meeting. [passage omitted]

Yeltsin noted that the laws of some countries include provisions which make discrimination on national grounds the norm.

The Kyrgyzstan President Askar Akayev adopted an even tougher approach to this issue. The problem which I wish to speak about, he said, is the danger of renewed fascism. I share the alarm that the leaders and democratic circles of Russia feel about this. Fascism was and remains the form of consciousness and existence of the lumpen elements of society. Fascism, unlike any other

phenomenon of social life, shows how thin the layer separating modern civilization from the seething depths of primitive barbarism is. As history shows, Askar Akayev stressed, the prelude to fascism and its necessary accompaniment is xenophobia and antisemitism.

Boris Yeltsin, speaking about discrimination on national grounds, made a mild but quite transparent allusion to the Baltic countries. Vitautas Landsbergis, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council, who spoke soon after Yeltsin, did not mention this issue at all in his speech but devoted the speech entirely to the problem of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Lithuania. This was perhaps the harshest speech at the conference. Landsbergis criticized some of the articles of the meeting's final document concerning the talks about the withdrawal of Russian troops from Lithuania. The final dcument was adopted all the same. [passage omitted]

Kravchuk Meets Bulgarian, Irish Leaders at Summit

OW1007175392 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1529 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] President Leonid Kravchuk attending the Helsinki meeting of the CSCE has held a number of meetings with European leaders. Arriving in the Finnish capital on Thursday [9 July] from a two-day visit to Belgium he discussed with the Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev the role and prospects of the CSCE institutions in finding political settlement for armed conflicts.

During his meeting with Irish premier the latter expressed readiness to help develop Ukraine's transport, agriculture, industry, and tourism. Leonid Kravchuk welcomed those offers and promised to set up soon an expert group to work out specific programmes in the priority areas for cooperation.

Meets Lithuania's Landsbergis

OW1007153992 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1221 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] This Friday morning [10 July], chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council Vytautas Landsbergis had a meeting with Ukrainian president Leonid Kravchuk.

The parties exchanged information as regards the internal situation in their countries and their financial and economic relations with Russia. They also touched upon the problem of mutual accounting between Lithuania and Ukraine. Leonid Kravchuk and Vytautas Landsbergis resolved to prepare an agreement on the countries' mutual accounting for 1993 without delay.

Later in the day, Vytautas Landsbergis is meeting with President George Bush and Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

Kozyrev Meets Germany's Kinkel in Helsinki

LD1007134992 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1326 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Helsinki July 10 TASS—Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev met here on Friday [10 July] his German counterpart Klaus Kinkel and briefed him on the initiative of the Russian and Ukrainian presidents concerning the convocation of a CSCE extraordinary conference at the level of foreign ministers to work out mechanisms of settling conflicts and ensuring peace.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction over the results of a meeting in Munich of G-7 leaders and the Russian president.

Kozyrev and Kinkel also discussed Russian troop pullout from Germany and the issue of compensation to victims of Naziism.

Meets FRY's Panic

LD1107211892 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1735 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By "Special" ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Helsinki, 10 Jul—A meeting has taken place in Helsinki today between A. Kozyrev, the Russian Federation foreign minister and S.M. Panic, who is expected to take up the post of prime minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the next few days. The meeting took place on the initiative of the Yugoslav side.

During their conversation, M. Panic stated that during his first 100 days in the post of prime minister he intends to achieve a radical turnaround in the course of the Yugoslav Government in the direction of democracy, an end to bloodshed, and the peaceful settlement of the conflict in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Kozyrev has noted that the Russian side will support this course. In the context of implementing this, Russia will support Yugoslavia maintaining its place in the UN and the CSCE. The implementation of such a course would permit the issue of softening and eventually lifting the UN Security Council sanctions against the FRY to be raised.

Holds Talks With Spanish Counterpart

LD1107090192 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0817 GMT 11 Jul 92

[By special ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Helsinki, 11 July—On 10 July, within the framework of the meeting of heads of state and government of the CSCE member countries, a conversation took place

between Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Kozyrev and Spanish Foreign Minister Javier Solana Madariaga.

Primary issues of bilateral relations were examined, primarily preparing for the visit to Spain by Russian President Boris Yeltsin. Emphasizing the significance of this first trip by a Russian head of state in the history of Russo-Spanish relations, the ministers expressed the hope that it will take place before the end of the year. The specific dates for this visit will be agreed via diplomatic channels.

Comments on CSCE Decisions

PM1207150992 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 92 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Report by Marat Zubko and Vasiliy Kononenko: "CSCE Forum Has Agreed To Extinguish Localized Conflicts. The Method Is Being Clarified"]

[Text] Helsinki—The CSCE is resolutely transforming its activity, moving it from the sphere of general and often theoretical although useful discussions, as used to be typical of this organization, to fulfilling practical tasks in resolving the problems that the peoples of the continent are facing.

That is demonstrated both by the speeches of the heads of state and government at the Helsinki summit and by the final document that they adopted, entitled "The Challenge of a Time of Change."

Here are just two comments on the CSCE's tasks. "Europe is moving consistently toward creating a federation of different nations and regions," Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt stated, "and the CSCE should play the key role in this development." "We should increase the CSCE's potential in preventing conflicts and crises on the continent," Ruud Lubbers, his counterpart from the Netherlands, said, echoing his words.

To move in this direction the Helsinki process had to restructure its ranks and change its strategy and tactics. These changes are contained in the meeting's final document. This substantial, 80-page document merits the closest attention. In the past, for example, the CSCE's weakness was that its decisions, though correct in spirit and content, were rather poorly backed up by concrete deeds while the organization's executive organs, which might have responded quickly to events, were weak.

Now the role of the CSCE Council, the main leading executive organ, is being strengthened in particular. It will elaborate practical measures in keeping with the political tasks set at summit meetings. The Committee of Senior Officials is also expected to be more active.

These organs will have a new chairman who will direct all the CSCE's current activity. He can count on the help of the previous and future chairmen and will form a directing triumvirate with them.

The chairman also has the right to form special purpose groups to examine specific problems, especially in the sphere of conflict prevention and the solution of disputes. He will be able to appoint personal representatives with a specific mandate.

Of course, the Helsinki forum was helped in aiming toward the practical implementation of political decisions mainly by the radically changed situation in Europe, which is no longer split by ideologies. The people of the continent now face common tasks which require joint solutions.

Many speakers talked of this, including Russian President B. Yeltsin. Taking into account the situation in the vast expanses of the former Soviet Union, he dwelt on the problem of nationalism. The president noted that this malaise, which can rapidly infect people, could become the "plague of the 20th century."

However, the very process of elaborating the final document was difficult, if only because many of the CSCE participants quite understandably tried to steer its content toward their own sometimes explosive problems. We asked Russian Foreign Minister A. Kozyrev to talk about how this work had been conducted at expert level, something you could not grasp from watching the sometimes tedious performances in the hall. Here is what he said:

[Kozyrev] We are satisfied that the present forum has managed at long last to implement the idea of switching from declarations and recommendatory principles of activity in the CSCE framework to the creation of mechanisms for the solution of many specific problems. This is what distinguishes the final documents from the 1975 Final Act. They contain a detailed timetable of work in various areas. For example, we have embarked on the creation of the institution of the High Commission on the Rights of Ethnic Minorities. This is a mechanism which could be used to protect the Russian-speaking population on territory which used to belong to the USSR.

For us the support of democratic institutions is important. The Center for Democracy and Human Rights in Warsaw is to work in this direction and it was given due support at this meeting.

The third problem is the prevention of interethnic conflicts. Here it is not simply a matter of appeals and wishes. It has been decided to create in the very near future peacekeeping and even peacemaking forces under the CSCE's auspices. These forces could be sent to areas of interethnic conflicts to prevent or halt bloodshed with general consent. That is their main difference from the UN "blue berets," which are sent to conflict zones by decision of a number of Security Council members, not by 51 states.

It should be stressed here that the CSCE mechanisms will not duplicate the UN mechanisms but will supplement them. Their creation does not contravene the

world community's charter, Article 8 of which allows for the participation of regional organizations in the processes of ensuring security.

In this way, A. Kozyrev stressed in conclusion, the CSCE is becoming a really active center for resolving the continent's most acute problems.

As if in confirmation of the Russian minister's words, the Helsinki meeting adopted a decision that same day to send (for the first time in the CSCE's history!) military observers to conflict zones in the former USSR and Yugoslavia.

Even though the program of the meeting was organized to an excessive degree, its participants sought to use the unique opportunity of being under one roof to hold essential meetings and minitalks in the recesses. The press center's live TV channel showed at record length the conversation between B. Yeltsin and G. Bush as they, gesticulating, discussed a problem. Then we learned that Bush had promised to ask the Paris Club to defer the repayment of Russia's debt and also lift the restrictions hindering trade between the United States and Russia.

The Russian president also met with E. Shevardnadze—the conversation was about the Dagomys accords on creating a security corridor in the conflict zone between the Georgian and Ossetian formations. During the conversation with L. Walesa questions of reviving economic cooperation and holding a Polish-Russian economic conference were discussed. The Polish president put forward an idea whereby he will ask the West to set up a fund for the accelerated construction of housing for servicemen who cannot be withdrawn quickly from Poland and other countries for lack of accommodation.

On 10 July, straight after the CSCE forum, B. Yeltsin moved on to the program of his official visit to Finland. As we learned, in addition to the planned Russian-Finnish talks and the signing of documents, the Russian and Finnish presidents will possibly try to ease the tension in the so-called "Karelian question." On 11 July B. Yeltsin will leave from Turku, flying not to Moscow but to Petrozavodsk.

Yeltsin Proposes Debt Repayment Plan to CSCE

LD1107105992 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] At the Helsinki meeting of CSCE member countries which has just come to a close, Boris Yeltsin has proposed to the leaders of the world's seven wealthiest countries that Russia pay its debts, or at least part of them, in kind with mineral deposits, factories and plants, plots of land, buildings, and other real estate. Radio France International has reported that the Italian prime minister, Giuliano Amato told journalists this sensational news. If this report is confirmed, so the commentators note, it will arouse a storm of protest in the country both from the conservative-communist side and from the democratic-reforming side in Russia who are opposed to the so-called policy of selling-off the nation's wealth.

Spokesman Summarizes Russia's Stance at CSCE

LD1007165992 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1505 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondents Dmitriy Gorokhov, Valeriy Loskutov, Arkadiy Prisyazhnyy, and Aleksandr Surikov]

[Text] Helsinki, 10 Jul— The participation by Russian President Boris Yeltsin in the common European summit conference has a definite logic. This is the logic of the democratic processes taking place in our country, Vyacheslav Kostikov, press secretary of the president of the Russian Federation, stated at a briefing in the Finnish capital. Quite recently, he said, democratic states and totalitarian states, as Russia was, had different approaches to the problems facing mankind. That contradiction has been removed today. Russia has joined in the logic of the political, moral, cultural and humanitarian process taking place in the world. And all our latest diplomatic successes are connected with the fact that Europe is acting together with Russia and Russia together with Europe and the rest of the civilized world. The chain of political solidarity which stretches from Washington via Munich and Helsinki is the result of and the reflection of this new state of European and world politics.

The press secretary spoke of Yeltsin's bilateral meetings during the Helsinki summit. In particular, there were conversations with the leaders of Germany, the United States, Poland, Georgia, Hungary, Romania, Cyprus, and Sweden.

The meeting between Yeltsin and Bush took place directly in the conference hall. The U.S. President, Kostikov reported, kindly went up to Boris Nikolayevich and they spoke for 15 minutes. Bush promised to provide all the necessary support to ensure that the law on the protection of freedom goes through Congress successfully. He also assured Yeltsin that he would lend mass support to adopt a decision on the postponement of the repayment of the Russian debt.

In Bush's opinion, there are no political obstacles in the way of the postponement; just the technical details have to be discussed. The President promised also to lift the restrictions on trade between the two states in the shortest time.

The problem of the situation of the Russian population on the territory of the former Soviet Union was touched upon at the briefing. Sergey Yastrzhembskiy, official spokesman of the Russian Foreign Ministry, reported that in Helsinki Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev presented an initiative on attracting the leading international legal experts specializing in human rights for the moral and legal defense of Russians and also of

representatives of national minorities on the territory of the former USSR. The foreign minister intends to invite these authoritative legal experts to Moscow soon. It is quite possible that this group will be received by President Yeltsin.

Further touching upon the situation in the Balkans, Kostikov noted that Russia is sticking to a very cautious policy with regard to Yugoslavia. This is explained by the fact that long, centuries-old traditions of friendship and cooperation link Russia and the peoples of Yugoslavia through the Slav factor. Russian diplomacy would not like to do anything which could harm future relations with the peoples of Yugoslavia once the conflict there has been settled.

At the same time, Russia realizes that it has entered the sphere of European policy which has its own rules of the game, its laws and principles. These rules are based on the desire to resolve conflicts peacefully, and when that is impossible to use civilized economic and political means and sometimes military pressure. Our country thinks that it should express its solidarity with the actions which are arising in European diplomacy with regard to Yugoslavia.

Russia, Yastrzhembskiy added, favors of all sides involved in the Yugoslav conflict being the focus of attention of public opinion and for all of them to be given their due. In this connection, the position of Croatia is giving cause for particular concern recently.

The press secretary of the president did not exclude the possibility of the participation of the armed forces of Russia and the CIS in the peacekeeping operations together with NATO and the Western European Union, but in principle, Russia will not hurry to adopt decisions on sending its troops in light of the fact that it has enough domestic problems of its own. However, we are not allergic to NATO, Kostikov assured.

Army Spokesman on CSCE Trust-Building Measures

LD1207124492 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] An expert with the Russian General Staff, Colonel Boris (?Tretyakov), feels the recent summit in Helsinki laid the groundwork for a change of priorities in the CSCE process. Talking to a reporter for Radio Moscow the colonel said the following:

There will be more negotiations after the summit, and the Helsinki Conference will at last concentrate on trust-building measures. Only new trust can ensure European security. That is Russia's message for further negotiations and further action. This does not mean new negotiations will be starting with a clean slate. The Russian Army expert says a few documents have already been signed to promote trust-building measures. The exchange of information on national armed forces and their further build up has become routine. Foreign observers attend war exercises, defense facilities are visited by foreign inspecting teams, and Army experts of different countries exchange visits, too. An Open Sky agreement allows its signatories' aircraft with no weapons aboard to fly in each other's airspace.

Nonetheless, Col. (?Tretyakov) feels that given the present scale of disarmament efforts, more can be done to promote trust. New and far reaching trust-building measures are a must for a genuine and reliable disarmament. In other words, the complex of trust-building and arms control measures must outgrow its role of a supporting pillar and turn into the mainstay of the disarmament process. The colonel is sure an ever growing number of Russian and foreign Army men vote for more openness and is ready to accept his point of view and, beyond any doubt, new negotiations in the framework of the Helsinki Conference will reflect the new approach too.

Paper Views Yeltsin Munich Talks, G-7 Ties

PM1007115392 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 92 Morning Edition p 1

[Yevgeniy Bovkun and Vasiliy Kononenko report: "Something Not Possible a Year Ago in London Obtained From G-7 in Munich"]

[Excerpts] During his two-hour flight from Moscow to Munich, B. Yeltsin had time to look through the world press commentaries and forecasts on his visit, and at F.J. Strauss Airport he cut short many questions from journalists. He said that he expects the G-7 members to abandon the principles that developed in East-West relations in the Cold War atmosphere. This was also a key formula for his meetings and conversations in Munich.

On the morning of 8 July over breakfast, B. Yeltsin and H. Kohl spent an hour acquainting one another with the latest news. The president was pleased with the chancellor's assessment of Russian reforms, his press secretary, V. Kostikov, said later. Kohl said that the G-7 view these reforms with satisfaction and are willing to help Russia as a political ally. The West believes in Yeltsin the reformer, the head of the Bonn Cabinet stressed.

In response the Russian leader assured Kohl that the reform strategy remains unchanged, that the second phase of reform is beginning, involving the accelerated privatization of small and medium enterprises and the creation of a world-standard banking system. The legal base for this is already in place.

Yeltsin's discussion with Bavarian Premier M. Streibl took place in roughly the same vein. The head of the Bavarian Government expressed willingness to develop direct ties with Russia. The basis of these agreements is to be an agreement that will probably be signed during Streibl's visit to Moscow at the end of the year. The guest was told that Bavarian entrepreneurs intend to open a school in Russia to train specialists in marketing. The

president commented at this juncture that there is the possibility of a branch of the Bavarian Land Bank being set up in Samara.

Streibl inquired about the prospect of reducing nuclear danger zones in Russia, referring to the emergency status of many of the reactors at Russia's nuclear electric power stations [AES]. The president pointed out that a corresponding program already exists. Over the next two or three years unsafe power units will be shut down. Roughly $40 billion will be needed for this reconstruction of Russia's nuclear power generation system. The bulk of the work will be carried out autonomously, on the basis of Russia's own developments. Western aid will be needed, however, in the field of AES control and management. [passage omitted]

When asked by your IZVESTIYA correspondents to what he attributes the increasingly frequent visits paid to Germany by former members of the party-state nomenklatura who are frightening their German interlocutors with talk of another coup and the imminent "collapse" of the government and the president himself, Yeltsin described these people as "relics of the past." "I think it a great achievement of Russian democracy," he said, "that after the August putsch last year we have not persecuted Communists or resorted to repressions as the Bolsheviks did. But there are still structures or just people who do not want reforms and who are brandishing red flags. They are aggrieved that they are not being led toward communism. Let them take that road; we are not going the same way."

Broaching next Russia's relations with the IMF, Yeltsin stressed that the question of deferring credit payments will be resolved once and for all in accordance with existing practice after it has been discussed at the Paris and London Clubs, but he emphasized that the IMF's billions alone will not save Russia, large private investments are needed to ensure the success of the reforms. However, they will only become a reality when the IMF and the Russian Government have signed official documents. The president urged Western businessmen to hurry to "stake their claims," otherwise it will be too late to do this in two or three years.

So, Yeltsin will not come back from Munich empty-handed. There is every indication that Russia's representative will nonetheless participate in the next G-7 meeting in Tokyo. He did not talk about this in Munich. But President Bush, who has proposed that Russia be admitted to the club of the world's strongest states, succeeded, our Japanese colleagues said, in shaking Premier Miyazawa's implacable position on this.

A French television commentary said: "At the G-7 meeting Yeltsin succeeded in doing something that tripped up Gorbachev a year ago—he has not left Munich empty-handed and the leaders of the 'elite club' have agreed to start implementing a major program of economic aid to Russia."

Implementing G-7 Package 'Problematical'

PM1007094392 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 92 p 3

[Report by Yevgeniy Grigoryev under the "Munich-92" rubric: "Will the Horses Come to the Rescue: Decisions of the G-7: More Doubts Than Hopes"]

[Excerpt] Munich—[passage omitted] The G-7 supports the Russian Government's course of reforms and is ready to give it possible help—which would seem to sound good to official Moscow. A joint and decisive "go-ahead" has been given to provide a $24 billion package of credits and measures to support the process of transformations in Russia and other CIS countries.

When it comes to the question of who will take part in the aid actions, how, and in what proportions and how coordinated are the policies and efforts of the G-7 capitals in practically implementing their proclaimed intentions, the answer seems more problematical. Germany is still the leader in economic and financial assistance to Russia. The United States, as is well known, has its own problems and presidential elections. There are also significant implications in the positions of the other G-7 countries. To the general relief of the meeting's participants, the IMF has agreed not to attach prior conditions to the issuing of the $24 billion credit package and to allow the CIS countries to use $1 billion in August. It is not ruled out that in the future, implementing financial plans will again require talks and agreements.

In short, for all the sense of partnership, some in the West are not against trying to exploit Russia's evident weakness. In Munich this was shown in particular in the G-7's official support for Japan's demands for a "solution to the territorial question." On the other hand, even in Germany influential newspapers are putting Moscow in its "rightful place" when they state that Russia was, is, and will be a great power.

In Munich, unfortunately, there was nothing like a firm warning to the Baltic States, where ethnic minorities are like social outcasts. Furthermore, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE asserted the other day that it is better for Russians to be second-class citizens in those states than to live in their own countries with full civic rights.

Ultimately the influential members of the G-7 politely but firmly turned down the idea of making Russia a full member of the club. That idea has been put off until later. There was a more favorable reception for the CIS countries' request, expressed by President Yeltsin, to defer for at least two years a substantial part of the foreign debt repayment. In specific terms, however, this problem could not be resolved in Munich but will be tackled by the so-called "Paris Club," as the finance ministers agreed. [passage omitted]

CIS Force To Enter Tskhinvali 14 Jul

OW1207164392 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1444 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The formation of a CIS peacekeeping force is almost complete in Vladikavkaz, the administrative centre of the Russian autonomy of North Ossetia. The force is due to enter the 15km-long buffer zone between the warring sides in Tskhinvali at 11 A.M. on Tuesday [14 July].

On Sunday, Deputy Defence Minister General Georgiy Kondratyev, and Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee for Emergency Situations Sergey Shoigu held mock up operations together with representatives of Georgia and South Ossetia. Speaking afterwards, they said the operation would be the biggest of its kind yet on disengaging the warring sides which might give practical experience in settling conflicts elsewhere in the former Soviet Union.

The force will comprise a total of 170 army vehicles, tanks, artillery, new APCs equipped with 30-mm guns, and two squadrons of missile-carrying helicopters. A regiment of Russian paratroopers arrived in Vladikavkaz yesterday. Troops are reported to be under order to suppress any attempt at ceasefire violation on both sides.

Moscow Summit Viewed; Ter-Petrosyan Cited

PM1007113792 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 92 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Report by Vasiliy Kononenko: "Results of Moscow Meeting of Heads of CIS States Inspires Moderate Optimism"]

[Excerpts] The eighth meeting of heads of CIS states, held in Moscow on 6 July, was very different from previous ones and even set records. For example, the session lasted only six hours, and not until midnight as in Minsk. All 15 items on the preliminary agenda were examined and figured into the signed agreements; none of them were deferred. [passage omitted]

An analysis of the summit-level negotiating process within the Commonwealth framework suggests something different. The intoxication with sovereignty has been replaced by the real danger of conflagration and interethnic wars and a social explosion due to falling living standards and the offensive by national communism. The logic of collective security demanded the creation of a more effective CIS model. The Moscow meeting was the first manifestation of this new approach. Chairing the session, A. Akayev described its results as a qualitative turning point in the work of the Council of Heads of State. [passage omitted]

There are signs that the Commonwealth is coming of age. But let us not get euphoric. It was no accident that L. Ter-Petrosyan struck a strongly discordant note at the concluding news conference: "The CIS has no mechanism to resolve interethnic conflicts. All the statements are empty." The categorical nature of the statement can, of course, be put down to depression as a result of the protracted bloodshed in the Karabakh zone, but he added the following in a brief interview for your IZVESTIYA correspondent before leaving the "Hotel President":

[IZVESTIYA] In view of the decisions made here, do you see the prerequisites for halting interethnic conflicts?

[Ter-Petrosyan] I do not.

[IZVESTIYA] In your view, what political and other steps do the CIS participants have to take to this end?

[Ter-Petrosyan] A common standard is needed for assessing and influencing situations like those that have occurred in Karabakh, the Dniester Region, etc.

[IZVESTIYA] Could disengagement forces help end the bloodshed?

[Ter-Petrosyan] Until this is done at least in one conflict area, I cannot believe that it is possible.

[IZVESTIYA] If such a precedent is established in Moldova, as has been stated, could it be applied to Karabakh?

[Ter-Petrosyan] If it takes places, then it will be desirable for Karabakh.

Shaposhnikov Grants Interview on Regional Issues

LD1107110892 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 0820 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Interview with Marshal Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov, CIS Joint Armed Forces commander in chief, by Irina Lapina on the "How Shall We Live" program; Shaposhnikov answers questions telephoned to the program by viewers—live]

[Text] [Lapina] Good morning. Have you noticed that recently, even when talking about astronomical prices, we have acquired a resigned and routine manner? One more sophisticated foreign term—inflation—has become a hackneyed word. Now another word has begun to appear in our conversations more and more frequently. It is a disturbing, frightening word—war. It does not matter what we call the land visited by misfortune, by pain and horrors; it does not matter what we call the new independent states, the CIS, the neighboring foreign countries or the former Soviet Union. All this verbal juggling does not matter when contrasted with the horrors crowding around us. May God grant us strength and wisdom to extinguish and prevent this.

Today we have in our studio Marshal Yevgeniy Ivanovich Shaposhnikov, commander in chief of the

Commonwealth Joint Armed Forces. He will be answering your questions on today's live broadcast. Please write down our contact number: 217-4563.

Yevgeniy Ivanovich, I cannot help asking about this immediately, about the Dniester region, of course. How are things developing there?

[Shaposhnikov] The Dniester region has become somewhat calmer today. I am not saying this in order to dispel the apprehensions in our Commonwealth and in the public, but in fact a truce has been reached, although it is not being fully observed. Six areas have been selected to which Moldova's armed formations will be withdrawn, along with four areas where the armed formations of the Left Bankers will be withdrawn. Over the last 24 hours there has been no real fighting.

One nuance remains regarding the feelings of the people of Bendery. At the early stage of the negotiating process, the people opposed the Dniester region's local defense guards leaving town, but an agreement has been reached on this issue. This is the first thing. The second is about the peacekeeping forces.

At the latest meeting of heads of state in Moscow on 6 July, a decision was made to set up peacekeeping forces of this sort. The mechanism for employing them was also decided. With this end in view, experts are starting work and are already at work in the Commonwealth states. They meet in Alma-Ata on Monday. On the 16th, defense ministers, foreign ministers, and commanders of the border troops of all the Commonwealth states will meet in Tashkent. I hope that on the 16th we shall work out a mechanism for sending in troops and employing peacekeeping troops in the Dniester region because I think this is the worst trouble spot, where, despite the high death toll, a large-scale war has not yet developed.

[Lapina] Yevgeniy Ivanovich, excuse me, someone has asked for a definition of status in the following sense. In all the new independent states, defense ministries are being set up and armed forces are being formed. In this connection, what about the main command of the CIS joint forces—their role and powers and their place in the new military structure?

[Shaposhnikov] This is a very legitimate question because on the one hand there are the defense ministries and armed forces of the Commonwealth states, and on the other hand there is the main command that, according to the assessments of certain experts, has allegedly already lost its role and its significance. I would like to say that at the latest meeting of heads of state on 6 July, we defined our position and clarified our functions, tasks, and structures. The structures of this joint command have been organized not to suit some individual—not to suit an individual person, as they say—but in line with the tasks that may need to be performed. So, the first task is unified control and centralized command of strategic nuclear forces, improving their structures and maintaining them at the necessary level of combat readiness in the interest of all the Commonwealth states.

The second task is connected with the fact that many states of the Commonwealth are now adopting military doctrines and are carrying out military reforms. During our everyday life together, we had thousands of visible and invisible threads linking us together—uniforms, principles of recruitment, infrastructure, points of administration, training, etc. Therefore, for each state to start snapping these threads and creating their own specific threads is a road to nowhere. It will take a very long time. My main point is that it is not rational. Therefore, we are taking upon ourselves the function of coordinating and agreeing to the Commonwealth states' efforts on questions of military organizational development.

The third task, which is also very important, is averting conflicts along the borders of the states of the Commonwealth. Such conflicts cannot be ruled out. I am talking about Turkey and Armenia, for instance, or Afghanistan and Tajikistan, etc. For this, we will have forces in an operational command able to react to particular conflicts with the aim of averting and forestalling these conflicts.

The fourth task should, of course, be tackled with the interior ministries. This is to analyze the overall military-political situation in the world so that we can report both recommendations and proposals at the very highest level and so we may also have one line of conduct in the international arena. It was in this key area that the functional and structural tasks of the Joint Command were examined.

In addition to this, a new task has now appeared. This is connected with the creation of peacekeeping forces within the CIS to react to the conflicts taking place in the Dniester region, the Transcaucasus, and the North Caucasus. God prevent them from appearing anywhere else!

[Lapina] Your answer prompts the following thoughts: The Union has collapsed; all who wanted it have gained independence, and they have begun conflicts with each other. How many conflicts are arising among us now? How many have arisen? There are enough of them in the world already, after all. So in view of this, what measures for collective security does the CIS plan to take? Have any decisions been made, and if so, to what extent are they realistic? Will these decisions not exist on paper only, and will the situation that we have...

[Shaposhnikov, interrupting] Yes, this impression could be gained because the meeting of heads of state in Kiev decided to create peacekeeping forces but entrusted the organizational details to the heads of state, I mean to the heads of government. Nothing has changed in practice since then.

I would really like to note with satisfaction that, at the latest conference, at the Moscow conference, Uzbek President Islam Abdughaniyevich Karimov took the initiative to raise this question with renewed force. He raised the issue in connection with events in Tajikistan. However, practically all the presidents wanted to have their say on this problem—the Kazakh president, the

Ukrainian president, the presidents of Russia and Byelarus, etc. So they instructed us—in particular the ministers of defense and foreign affairs and other officials—to work out a mechanism of this nature by about 16 or 18 July. You know, of course, about [Armenian President] Ter-Petrosyan's famous statement at his news conference, when he complained that nothing is being done by the CIS in this area. Therefore, I hope that our large collective will have completed its work on all these mechanisms by 16 July, and I think that these forces will appear in the Dniester Region perhaps as early as next week.

[Lapina] War is being waged. All newspapers are now publishing military roundups. Just consider, in one operation 100 tanks and 10,000 infantry troops are taking part, and looted settlements are being liberated. This is a fairly large-scale operation. All this concerns the conflicts between Armenia and Azerbaijan. So this is the question from Petrov. How much longer will our soldiers continue to die so that all those who seized independence for themselves might be reconciled? Yevgeniy Ivanovich, you have to answer this. These military roundups really are being published, but we are behaving like ostriches, burying our heads in the sand and calling Karabakh, Ossetia, and Georgia—even the Dniester region—"trouble spots." This is a theater of military operations. Today you should have brought a general staff map into the studio, and you should have come in your military uniform. Forgive me for indulging in black humor.

[Shaposhnikov] That is all correct. The fact is that in all fairness, this question conceals certain contradictions. On one hand, there is the issue of how many of our boys will be killed. On the other is another legitimate issue—how many people in general will be killed on the territory of the former Union or the CIS. We have, therefore, reached the borderline beyond which a solution of these issues by force begins because as yet I cannot see any other solution. Naturally, this does not mean that it is necessary to shoot at people left, right, and center. It is necessary, of course, to introduce disengagement forces, and a mechanism is needed for their employment. We are at present engaged in this.

Like Comrade Petrov, I am categorically opposed to the Army being used in these conflicts of every kind, which include ethnic, national, religious, etc. However, we can carry out a peacekeeping mission. We should do everything possible to see that no Russians, Azerbaijanis, Armenians, Moldovans, or other citizens are killed.

[Lapina] Right, thank you. There are more questions about the same trouble spots. Khalilov asks what Russia is doing to solve the Karabakh problem. Atayan asks how you see Russia's role in a settlement of the Karabakh conflict.

[Shaposhnikov] All these questions could be put to Russia's leadership, to its president, government, defense minister, etc. However, since the questions have been addressed to me, I would say in reply that Russia should play a dominant role in this matter.

I was very pleased when the presidents of Russia and Kazakhstan began to tackle these issues last autumn, as you will recall. I had expectations of the Zheleznovodsk agreement. However, I feel now that the presidents of these leading states, perhaps with the inclusion of other CIS states, should become involved in this and return to the Zheleznovodsk agreement, but this must be with the goodwill of both states, Azerbaijan and Armenia. There are nuances in this matter which are being studied in Russia's structures in general. I shall not speak of the ins and outs, since perhaps not all the ideas will be implemented. Still, Russia has now sensed that these issues will not be resolved without its own involvement.

[Lapina] I have a question here from Novosibirsk. Andrey Shilov simply asks you why you are not in uniform today.

[Shaposhnikov] I would like to say that this is not the first time I have been asked this. Back when I was at the USSR Defense Ministry and conferred with the president on all these matters, I said that when my working day was not connected with matters directly linked with the Armed Forces, such as conferences, exercises, maneuvers, etc., I thought I might wear civilian clothes. Let me say directly that there are very few times like that, but on Saturday we only work for half the day, so I decided that this is how it could be. But this does not affect anything.

[Lapina] It does not affect the work?

[Shaposhnikov] That is right.

[Lapina] Yevgeniy Ivanovich, I have an entire sheaf of notes here from people asking questions about various aspects of the problem of mutual relations between the new independent states. I can extract a common factor from them. The essence is that we all used to live in the same apartment, even if it was a shared one. Now that we have split up, we have few kind words and more claims against each other. For the foreseeable future, we will still be linked by geographical proximity, economics, and defense. I want to ask you to give a short assessment of the present state and the prospects for mutual relations between the CIS member states, specifically in the defense complex, in the defense sphere.

[Shaposhnikov] Let me say right away that this question troubles the minds of millions of people. I think that the existence of such an institution as the main command of the Joint Armed Forces indicates that we military men feel that we cannot exist in these conditions without linking up. The same thing is now felt by those involved in industry—factory directors, workers, and ministers.

I would like to say that I was in Byelarus on 26 June, where I was present at, or rather, took part in, the work of the heads of government. I would like to say that, in general, they feel more keenly and deeply those drawbacks that

stem from the formation of the CIS. Therefore, it was not without reason that, on the initiative of the president of Kazakhstan, at the latest meeting of heads of states in Moscow, the question was put forward regarding regulating economic mechanisms within the CIS.

It does not matter where they are located, in Moscow or in Minsk or in Kiev or in Alma-Ata, but our production men want one thing—to be able to telephone a particular person in a particular office and say: Ivan Ivanovich, oil is not arriving from Russia to Ukraine, and for oil to arrive as a result. At present, many people feel that such mechanisms are needed. They are already being set up. There is a coordinating council; that is one thing. There is our Main Command; that is a second thing. At present, there is a proposal, and I think it will be resolved positively, to set up an economic court, a proposal for a coordinating economic council within the CIS. So, we are moving toward this. I am not saying that we are feeling nostalgia for the Union, but I think that we should not chop down and artificially throw away what had been organized and what had been created.

Perhaps these issues could be resolved in the form of a soft confederation. It is not out of the question.

[Lapina] Yevgeniy Ivanovich, there are very many questions about social problems affecting officers' families. Beregovaya from Vorkuta, Colonel Klevshchev from Krasnoyarsk, Sidorenko from Chelyabinsk ask about the social problems of officers—naturally, you know them better than anyone else. What is being done? What can people expect tomorrow and in the immediate future? And let us face the truth: the rumors vary, but there are rumors which say that the unease of the officers' corps is a foundation for a new coup. Is this pure fantasy and an absolutely unrealistic option or, as they say, is there no smoke without fire?

[Shaposhnikov] Yes, there is such a problem. It did not appear over night. This problem did not appear when the Soviet Union stopped existing and the CIS was formed. This problem was born much earlier. Its foundation lies in the fact that we were always told: you must, you must, you must. We had a situation in which units would be thrown into open fields and tents on the assumption that we would settle down later—a full state of combat readiness. Yes, it was correct and it made sense to a certain extent, but when? Perhaps when there was an obvious enemy, during the period of the Cold War, when anything could have happened at any time. Now it is different, and perhaps it is time to remember one's debts to people to whom we always used to say: You must.

I would like to say that now there is a program connected, first of all, with increasing monetary provision for servicemen. We know that in January the monetary provision was increased 1.8 times and from 1 June another by 1.8 times. A lieutenant now receives about 5,000 rubles—approximately as much as a worker receives. Furthermore, there will be an increase for military ranks, but the most painful problem is the absence of apartments which is increasing in connection with the withdrawal of our troops not only from East European countries but also from neighboring countries. Here, taking the opportunity of being on Russian television, I would like to appeal to the Baltic leaders who organize referendums and constantly stir up the situation claiming that the army is in the way and that it should be withdrawn immediately, today, etc...

[Lapina, interrupting] Sorry for interrupting, but you know that I have very many questions which just touch upon the withdrawal of troops from the Baltic states and other regions. When will the troops be withdrawn from Estonia at last? This is a question from Ignatov from Latvia: Sorry, I interrupted you. I would like to read the notes. At a meeting, Yeltsin spoke about the withdrawal of servicemen from Latvia in the middle of July. I would like to know what guarantees we have as to when people will be withdrawn and where the people, who devoted all their lives to serving their motherland, will go?

[Shaposhnikov] Those are very sore questions, very correct questions, and very topical questions. That is why my replies contain my own view which I have stated to the Russian president and to other levels of authority. So what is my view of this problem? It is as follows: A treaty is needed. First and foremost, a treaty on the status of the Russian Armed Forces on the territory of the Baltics. The functions should be divided up. I mean, the armed forces will defend external borders, will not interfere in internal affairs, etc. The state's obligations to the Armed Forces for some period of time and then a withdrawal mechanism. [sentence as heard] Actually, the withdrawal can be started this year, but planning its completion for this year is unrealistic. The presidents of the Baltic states understand this, and one should not indulge such an emotionally disposed part of the population of the Baltic states by saying that the troops should be thrown out immediately, by the New Year, or by any other holiday. It is unrealistic. And esteemed gentlemen, if you describe yourselves as civilized, why do you create uncivilized conditions for those servicemen who, as far as you are concerned, are absolutely innocent. Let us give it a thought and let us find a constructive solution to this complicated matter.

[Lapina] Yevgeniy Ivanovich, let us fulfill the compulsory part of our program, which we call the blitz. I have selected several questions, replies to which, in my view, can be very short: yes or no, or one sentence, as an exception. Let us agree that if you think that it is necessary to give more detailed replies, you will, of course, do so after the blitz. Let us try, shall we?

[Shaposhnikov] All right.

[Lapina] Chernikova, Moscow: Will you be recruiting people for professional troops this year?

[Shaposhnikov] I think we will, but it depends on the defense ministers and presidents of the independent states.

[Lapina] Maksakov, Yakutiya: How are you related to Marshal of the Soviet Union Shaposhnikov?

[Shaposhnikov] I am his namesake.

[Lapina] Vityugova, Nizhniy Novgorod: Have you finally stopped calling up Russian soldiers to serve in Ossetia?

[Shaposhnikov] The call up of this sort has stopped. It is voluntary at the present time.

[Lapina] Shurkalin, St. Petersburg: Can you guarantee that retired officers who stayed in the Baltics will get their pensions?

[Shaposhnikov] A mechanism for it is presently being worked on by the Russian structures and the Baltic states.

[Lapina] Osipenko: Can an officer who has recently graduated from a military school resign from the army of his own accord?

[Shaposhnikov] Personally, I am against it. Theoretically he can, but there is no mechanism for it, either. So it will be like this: A young person gets admitted to a school. He studies there. The state spends money on him and then he says goodbye to them. I think it is wrong. He must serve for a certain period of time and only then can he say goodbye, or he must pay for his education.

[Lapina] But theoretically it is possible?

[Shaposhnikov] Theoretically.

[Lapina] Yes, theoretically. Usachev: Is it true what General Lebed said about Baltic women becoming snipers in Moldova?

[Shaposhnikov] I do not know anything about this question apart from what is in General Lebed's report, but I have no reason not to believe it.

[Lapina] Grishayev: Is entry to military colleges by competition?

[Shaposhnikov] Yes.

[Lapina] Linkov: What do you think of the title of Order of St. George? Should it be introduced in our army?

[Shaposhnikov] Yes, I think it should.

[Lapina] Golovanov: Is it possible finally to put an end to bullying [dedovshchina]? How, when there is finally no more crime in the barracks?

[Shaposhnikov] The elimination of bullying is a matter for the all of society and not just the army. For society, starting from the kindergarten and going right through to the institutes and academies. There is bullying everywhere in various manifestations.

[Lapina] Thank you. Let us move on to our next group of questions. Vitaliy Alekseyvich Voloshchuk from Petersburg: The program series is called How Shall We Live, but how are we to live now if I, personally, and the officers under me have not been paid any money for two months? We are members of the forces subordinated to you. Who should we turn to? What should we do?

[Shapshnikov] Where is this telegram from?

[Lapina] Vitaliy Alekseyvich Voloshchuk from Petersburg.

[Shaposhnikov] Comrade Voloshchuk, I shall take this telegram with me. I would like to say that not a single working day passes without my tackling such questions with Comrade Vorobev, the head of the financial service or the financial directorate of the Russian Armed Forces. I promise you that today or tomorrow or on Monday at the latest, I shall resolve this question.

[Lapina] Yevgeniy Ivanovich, let us return to the question of the Dniester again. Naturally, there are particularly many questions, from Kazan, Volgograd, Odessa and from all CIS member countries. In particular, there is a question on this: There is already an argument going on. We have a witticism which goes: Is he a hawk or a swan [lebed]? This is about the statement made by the commander of the 14th Army, his direct and harsh assessment of the Government of Moldova.

As a Russian officer who has standards of honor, as he put it, he called things by their real names. Those who just heard a fragment of his statement could be misled into thinking that perhaps he had gone too far. However, the full text of the statement was published by some of the mass media and there you can see facts which make you tremble and the precise evidential style of the reporter. What is your opinion, Yevgeniy Ivanovich? Is the general correct in his assessments?

[Shaposhnikov] I will give you my opinion. It would be difficult for anyone in General Lebed's position, and for General Aleksandr Lebed himself, to refrain from those sharp and, let us say, somewhat emotional assessments of the events which are taking shape in Moldova and the Dniester Region. When you sees demolished towns or burned down villages, when you sees piles of corpses of absolutely innocent people who have been killed, of course you have a natural desire to comment on this issue with all proletarian hatred, as we used to say. I think those who are to blame for the Bendery tragedy ought to be punished. They ought to be found and they ought to be made answerable. Bendery is situated on the Right Bank. When Mr. Snegur says: I do not wish to talk to separatists, I want to ask him: those separatists, they are also human beings. They are also Moldovans who live there. A dialogue is needed. We should clarify what it is that they want and then we must talk to them and not use force.

When Moldova's president and public organizations and women from Chisinau write a letter asking me to immediately withdraw the 300th Paratroop Regiment because it is destabilizing the situation, I would like to say that the 14th Army has been stationed in Moldova for 50 years, like our joint armies stationed in other states. The situation was stable. The army never destabilized it. New leaders have come. New fronts and new trends have emerged. The situation has become unstable. The question is who made it unstable if the army remained the same but new leaders appeared? That is why these issues should of course be tackled. Naturally, they should be tackled with the help of the CIS. I am glad that finally the heads of states talked as men about all these problems, spoke the same language, at the Moscow meeting on 6 July.

[Lapina] I realize, of course, that there is politics, there is diplomacy, there is life. But isn't it too much? The presidents meet, shake each other's hand and smile at one another, while the torn bodies of children are put into boxes. What more is there for Mr. Snegur to say? How dare he accuse anyone of anything if in his own country babies are torn to pieces and buried under apple trees because cemeteries are inaccessible?

[Shaposhnikov] I do not know. Some mechanism is needed, perhaps at UN or CIS level. If this is happening because of some leader, he also has to take responsibility. But I think that this is a matter for the Moldovan people who elected the president.

[Lapina] Yes, of course. I just could not help saying it. Let us move on to our next question. Could the United Nations enter the conflict in the Dniester region or Karabakh? That is a question from Nikolay Ivanovich Pisayev from Ulyanovsk.

[Shaposhnikov] I am categorically opposed to things being put like that, or rather, not the way the question was put but to this kind of solution to this issue. I think the CIS is quite capable of dealing with all the issues that arise within the CIS, and that includes these military conflicts, etc. Otherwise, are we to agree that peacemakers will arrive from somewhere to make peace between us?

Therefore, I am against the UN states. I am not, of course, against some commissions being set up with peacekeeping purposes or the United Nations taking part in the work of those commissions; I say yes to this, but no to the troops.

[Lapina] Yes. And of course, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, there have been very many questions about arms reductions and cutting down the army. It would be very interesting to hear your forecast for the next few years. What is Russia's army going to be like? What is our army going to be like, as a whole? Will it be a professional army, or is that a more distant prospect. In principle, in what way will our disarmament process develop now? Can you give this forecast now?

[Shaposhnikov] Life teaches that one does not change from one lot of conditions to another very quickly, especially if we want to change from one to another in a civilized way. Therefore, our army, the Russian Army—if we are to put it like that—and the army that has been taken under Russia's juridiction on the territory of the Transcaucasus, the Baltic region, the 14th Army in Tajikistan, it is of course a big one. Its quality is not in keeping with its size, with its numerical strength. I share the statement by the Russian Defense Ministry on reducing it. But at the same time, I would like to say that there should be no haste. People have to be found jobs. We must think about the people we are trying to cut first of all. Perhaps, step-by-step, we could arrive at about the year 2000 with these 1.5 million men, but this will be a mixed army based on the mixed principle of recruitment—voluntary, professional, plus compulsory service, of course.

[Lapina] Thank you, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, I have very many questions on the Cossacks. Kapustin from Ust-Ilimsk asks about your attitude toward the Cossacks. What is your personal attitude? Tikhoretsk Sergiyev asks how will the Cossacks will organized? There are many questions of this kind.

[Shaposhnikov] Yes, no doubt some of the comrades asking the questions know that I, too, come from the Don, from Rostov, so I think this is my question. The fact that the Supreme Soviet adopted a decision on the rehabilitation of the Cossacks is something I share, welcome, and regard with great satisfaction. As regards the armed formations of Cossacks, well, you know, it all looks rather unusual when armed people are walking around towns and villages with cold steel weapons, with shoulder boards, with titles resurrected and awarded by no one knows who. I think here, from the law on the rehabilitation of the Cossacks, we should move on to the drafting and adoption of other laws. Everything should be done on a legal basis. It is on this level that I think we can resolve all the questions. As for my personal emotional attitude toward the Cossacks, I have always had a liking for them. They are good, peaceful, amicable, jolly, industrious people who have always served the fatherland.

[Lapina] Yevgeniy Ivanovich, people are asking about your attitude toward the fact that the name of the tsar is now being exalted almost to the level of the saints, and the tsarist army has almost become a model for us. Everything here is not of course unequivocal. It is probably a reaction to the worldwide desecration that existed at one time. Finally, even Admiral Kolchak was not the butcher that he was depicted by propaganda, but a most outstanding personality. As you can see, on the one hand Russia's white guards are regarded as the light and, on the other hand, you have Kuprin's novel "Duel" ["Poyedinok"]. Where is the truth, somewhere in the middle?

[Shaposhnikov] Yes, it probably lies in the middle. You know, we have a big country, to put it figuratively. This means that we also have characters that are like that.

Unfortunately, we have in our country very many people for whom nothing is gray. There is only black and white. It was said previously that everything to do with the tsar was abhorrent, not required by anyone, and pernicious. Now we are saying that everything communist is the same. No, if we are reasonable people or aspire to being called reasonable people, it is probably necessary to pick what is good from all quarters, including from the tsarist army, where there was also quite a lot that was good, and perhaps from the regime.

I say nothing about exalting the tsar's name because I have no opinion on that, but probably there was some good in it. The same applies to our communist regime, if one can put it that way. During the time of communist government not everything was bad. Therefore, that is my position. Defying something or raising it to the umpteenth power just to give fashion its due is not my position.

[Lapina] Okay, thank you. Ivanova asks, and this is a more specific question, can we have our son who is serving in Tajikistan brought back to Russia?

[Shaposhnikov] Is her son an officer or in the ranks?

[Lapina] She does not say.

[Shaposhnikov] Well, give me the question and I will keep it for a working day, and we will try to give it consideration.

[Lapina] How will the fate of the Black Sea Fleet be decided? That question is asked by Andrey Gennadiyevich Glukhikh in Yekaterinburg.

[Shaposhnikov] The Black Sea fleet issue is a very complex one. The recent Dagomys agreement states that, in connection with the creation of the armed forces of Russia and Ukraine, there can be two fleets in the Black Sea—Russian and Ukrainian fleets. The mechanism for this has not been finalized. The only thing that comforts me to some extent is that no unilateral steps are to be taken before the end of the negotiations that are being conducted on the one side by Yarov and on the other by Durdinets—on the Ukrainian side, that is. I would like to ask our supreme soviets and Comrades Yarov and Durdinets to return as soon as possible to their negotiations because the situation among the sailors of the Black Sea fleet is becoming more tense. The Black Sea sailors are not always the initiators of this tension.

This initiative comes mainly from all sorts of Ukrainian organizations.

[Lapina] Thank you. Yevgeniy Ivanovich, unfortunately, our program is coming to an end. We have just a few minutes left. The conversation about the situation today was not easy, and everything all around is not easy, in the economy, in politics, and in society. The Army is no exception. We have heard about the fall in its prestige, about corruption and bullying and generals' dachas. All of this did exist, but all the same, there is officers' honor, military prowess, and allegiance to the oath. What words these are!

Are there grounds to hope that the former glory will be reborn? It is quite possible that the Army will have to carry out peacekeeping functions in the new independent states and defend people from the excesses that are being carried out now in the so-called trouble spots.

[Shaposhnikov] Yes, this cannot, of course, be covered in just five minutes. Nonetheless, the Army is the offspring of the people, the offspring of the state structure and, naturally, we must take all measures at the present time to ensure that the former prestige of our Army is restored to the worthy place that it really deserves.

Unfortunately, it was not only with the disintegration of the Union that the Army's prestige declined. It began to decline earlier. It began to collapse earlier. On the one hand, there was glasnost, although my attitude toward glasnost and democratization is positive, on the whole. On the other hand, I think that forces exist in our country that would evidently like the situation to be unstable and would like the Army to be amorphous and incomprehensible, etc. Therefore, we are now tackling questions of rebuilding the Army's prestige, in particular, in the Council of Defense Ministers that exists within the CIS framework. We shall devote one of the questions to this very urgent theme at the next meeting.

[Lapina] Thank you. Thank you Yevgeniy Ivanovich. I thank you for taking part in our program, and I shall pass on to you the remaining notes. By the way, there are many that ask for specific help, and I hope that, as far as you can, you will give assistance and help. Allow me to wish you success in strengthening an army devoted to honor and conscience, marked by valor and prowess. Thank you once again.

[Shaposhnikov] Thank you.

[Lapina] We bid you farewell until our next Saturday with you. I feel obliged to end the program as I started it. It is difficult, shameful, and painful. When you see documentary clips of what these brutal people in the Dniester region have done, it is simply terrible, and you cannot believe that this has been done by people, by the people of Moldova. These are degenerates, historically akin to those who began in Munich and ended in the court in Nuremberg. With despair and pain, one must say that there is war, war in our country. May God give us the strength and wisdom to put an end to it. Goodbye.

Admiral Chernavin Gives Briefing on Navy Issues

LD0907201592 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jul 92 First Edition p 2

[Vladimir Zelentsov report under "News Conference" rubric: "The Fleet Lives On"]

[Text] At the CIS Navy Main Staff yesterday there was a briefing at which the CIS Navy commander gave journalists a 90-minute monologue on the eve of the Navy Day holiday.

Admiral of the Fleet Vladimir Chernavin began by giving a brief historical account of the fleet's role in establishing the Russian state and the shaping of the nation's self-awareness from Peter the Great's times to the present day. Then he answered written questions pertaining to the problems of the fleet today. The admiral complained that since the beginning of this year not a single warship has left the slips and the repair of 130 warships has virtually been suspended. This is due to the infuriating lack of resources and the collapse of the economy. The manning of the fleets is facing the same problem. The reason is well known—the fragmentation of the republics of the former USSR on ethnic grounds has really capsized the Navy. The picture is the same with the solution of sailors' social problems. It is difficult. "But the fleet lives on," Vladimir Chernavin said.

Answering a question of the use of scrapped ships and submarines, the admiral cited an interesting fact: There are 350 nuclear reactors in use in the navy today. Navymen are making enormous efforts to ensure that these reactors are under reliable control. The command has been forced to maintain reduced crews on submarines which have been taken off active service, but according to Chernavin, this "divine retribution" cannot go on for long. The Russian Defense Ministry and the Navy cannot resolve these problems by themselves. Government help is needed.

The CIS Navy commander confirmed the report that the St. Andrew's Flag will be hoisted over the ships of the fleet 26 July, Navy Day, to the strains of the Russian anthem, but first the USSR anthem will be played in tribute to the flag which will be lowered and sent to the museum of combat glory.

After the briefing, Admiral of the Fleet Vladimir Chernavin, surrounded by journalists, explained that under a moratorium, navymen will not raise the St. Andrew's Flag on the ships of the Black Sea Fleet for the moment. According to a message from the Coordinating Council of Officers' Assemblies of the Black Sea Fleet to the presidents and defense ministers of Ukraine and Russia and the chairman of the Crimean Supreme Soviet, the men of the Black Sea Fleet reserve the right to decide under which flag they will serve.

Navy Spokesman Outines 'Unhealthy Situation'

LD1207035292 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1008 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Roman Zadunayskiy]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul—An unhealthy situation close to a social explosion is evolving in a number of regions where the fleet is stationed. This was revealed today in an interview with an ITAR-TASS correspondent by First Class Captain Valeriy Novikov, head of the CIS Navy press service. He underlined that the situation has become heated in the Northern Fleet where at present only 64 percent of the personnel have been partially paid wages for May. So far, the total debt of allowances to the Northern Fleet servicemen amounts to more than 1.5 billion rubles.

The rise in retail prices and tariffs is far outstripping the indexation of wages, the officer said. The officers' wages are considerably lower than those of their civilian colleagues. The Russian president's decree on the allocation of the necessary number of housing units for servicemen, with a few exceptions, is not being implemented by the local authorities. Though the volume of investment for the construction of housing amounts to 65 percent of the Navy's financial budget, as a whole there are more than 23,000 homeless officers and warrant officers throughout the Navy. Besides this, more than 24,000 families of navy personnel are in need of having their housing conditions improved. They have to live in huts and in housing prepared for "demolition."

The Navy already has a 10 percent shortage of officers today. In a number of specialities the figure may rise to 25 percent by the end of this year. The number of Navy schools is being reduced. If measures are not taken immediately, the future foundation stone of the Navy, i.e. the officers' corps, will be threatened, said the first class captain in conclusion.

Ukraine Denies Overflight for Plane to Dniester

PM1307091592 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Viktor Belikov: "Unidentified AN-26 in Ukrainian Sky"]

[Text] According to an ITAR-TASS report on 6 July the Kiev military district did not allow over Ukrainian territory an AN-26 aircraft en route from the Moscow region to the Dniester region with a cargo of medical supplies.

Investigating this incident, your IZVESTIYA correspondent turned to the traffic control service of the Russian air transport department. Unfortunately, it could not find any traces of the heavy twin-engine aircraft which had flown 1,500 km before receiving by radio from Kiev a ban on entering the airspace of the adjacent sovereign state. Having turned back his aircraft at Ukraine's air border, crew commander A. Akimov returned with nothing to his own airfield.

At our request Colonel Ivanov, duty officer at the Russian Air Force central command point, was able on the evening of 7 July to establish the ownership of the ill-fated AN-26—it belonged to the Myachkovo enterprise for the administration of the civil aviation of the central regions. It was with this collective, one of Aeroflot's most experienced (they fly in the Antarctic!) that

the Red Cross had concluded a contract for the flight to the Dniester region and back.

The airmen took off and proceeded along their flight path with a very gross contravention of flying regulations. They failed to give proper notification to the Ukrainian military air services and did not receive their prior agreement to overfly the territory of the independent republic.

It is time to get used to the idea that "nearby foreign parts" for aircraft are indeed real foreign parts.

Agreement Signed To Form Ecological Council

LD1107082792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1626 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By BELTA correspondent Valentina Menshikova for TASS]

[Text] Minsk July 10 TASS—Ecology ministers of seven Commonwealth countries created an interstate Ecological Council at their meeting in the Byelarusian capital which ended on Friday [10 July].

A protocol on the creation and the rights of the council was signed by Armenia, Byelarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Ukraine attended the meeting as an observer.

The council unites ecology ministers and will meet at least twice a year, coordinator of the working group of the Council of CIS Heads of State and Government, Ivan Korotchenya told TASS.

An ecological fund with a charter capital of 60 million roubles was created, members of the council will annually earmark 0.5 per cent of their gross national product to the fund which will open its central bank in Minsk.

The ministers defined as "most ecologically vulnerable zones" the Chernobyl area, the basins of the Amu Darya, the Dnepr Rivers, the Balkhash Lake, the Black, Azov, Caspian Seas and the Aral Sea zone.

ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 11 Jul

LD1107063492 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0506 GMT 11 Jul 92

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS—The summit meeting of CSCE member states which came to a close in the Finnish capital is in the focus of attention of today's newspapers. "The main topic discussed at the summit was the search for a way out of the crisis that hit Eastern Europe in the post-communist period," NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA writes. The newspaper sets forth Yeltsin's report at the summit and highlights his words that "the conflagration of bloody conflicts is already sweeping the continent" and that it is necessary "to create a European deterrence and rapid-deployment force" for setting it in motion "when conflicts are still emerging."

Setting forth the speech of the Russian president, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA highlights his words that "Russia is deeply aware of the danger of aggressive nationalism ... this disease can become the plague of the 21st century, unless urgent measures are taken in the legal, political, information and even military spheres."

TRUD carries a report of its correspondent from Helsinki which describes the agreement on the limitation of the personnel of conventional armed forces of the member states as a "significant contribution to the atmosphere of mutual trust which is being established at the continent." PRAVDA, which gives a short account of the results of the CSCE summit, praises these results and writes that "long and aimless discussions are giving way to real mechanisms for preventing conflicts and overcoming crisis situations." However, NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA expresses regret that "participants in the summit failed to achieve progress in the settlement of inter- ethnic conflicts on the territory of the former USSR."

PRAVDA carries an article which criticises the results of the Munich meeting of the G-7 states. According to PRAVDA, Yeltsin "was invited to attend the meeting not because he represents a great power, but for the mere reason that this country is so weak that it threatens the stability of the whole of Europe." The writer Yuriy Vlasov has contributed an article to PRAVDA which deals with problems of national revival of the Russian state. "Politics in Russia should be determined by the people living in it, and by them alone," he wrote. Vlasov strongly criticised methods of management of the Russian state and accused democrats of neglecting the "interests of their own nation" and of putting Russia in full dependence on its creditors—industrially developed countries.

Newspapers continue to give wide coverage to the situation in the hotbeds of tension on the territory of the former USSR.

NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA sets forth statements of the leaders of Azerbaijan and Armenia under the headline "Baku, Yerevan and Stepanakert Assess the Rome Meeting in Different Ways." The two leaders accuse each other of the unwillingness to cease fire, despite their assurances of a positive response to the appeal of Mario Raffaelli, chairman of the Rome conference of the 11 CSCE member states, "to stop combat operations in the zone of hostilities for 30 days, starting from 00.00 of July 9."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA highlights the report that President Yeltsin and his Romanian counterpart Ion Iliescu coordinated on July 9 in Helsinki measures for putting into effect the Istanbul agreement on a ceasefire in the Dniester region. It is pointed out that the warring parties

"moved armoured military hardware and artillery pieces away from all zones of hostilities, with the exception of Bendery."

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA and other newspapers cover the hearings on the CPSU case which are in their fourth day. According to A. Makarov, a barrister, "everything was unconstitutional in that organisation, beginning with its rules and ending with the activities of each of its primary cells." According to TRUD, "the side representing the CPSU appealed to the Constitutional Court not to accept for consideration the application on the non- constitutional character of the CPSU." However, the court did not comply with that request.

PRAVDA carries an open letter of former KGB chief Kryuchkov to Yeltsin, in which he accused the leaders of the new Russia of disintegration of the Soviet Union. Kryuchkov made no mention of the unseemly role played by the KGB in the history of the country, including at the time when he was its chief.

International Affairs

Yeltsin Begins State Visit to Finland 10 Jul

LD1007203692 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1723 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Helsinki, 10 Jul—The state visit to Finland by Russian President Boris Yeltsin commenced today. This evening he was the guest of this country's Central Industrial Union. A dinner was given in his honor that was attended by Finnish President Mauno Koivisto, Prime Minister Esko Aho, and Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen.

The official part of his visit will start tomorrow.

Signs Agreements During Visit

LD1107131492 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Jul 92

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] [Video shows Russian President Yeltsin and Finnish President Koivisto outside the presidential palace; Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev and Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen signing documents.] The official visit to Finland by Russian President Boris Yeltsin continues. In Helsinki today, in front of the presidential palace, there was an official ceremony opening the official part of Boris Yeltsin's visit. The Russian president was welcomed by President Koivisto.

In the state hall of the palace, the sides exchanged official documents about the ratification of the Russo-Finnish treaty on the basis for relations, which was signed in January. The treaty comes into force from this moment. [Video shows Yeltsin addressing those assembled in the hall after the signing ceremony.]

[Begin Yeltsin recording] I will speak frankly. In the past, direct attempts were made to interfere in the internal affairs of independent Finland with far-reaching aims in view. As president of Russia, I can assure you in the name of its people that Russia's relations with Finland will never again see the use of such actions. We have rejected them once and for all. [applause] [end recording]

Also today, the Russian president laid a wreath at the Heroes' Cross in the Hietaniemi cemetery. [video shows Yeltsin laying wreath]

Speaks at Treaty Ceremony

LD1107214292 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1123 GMT 11 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondents Dmitriy Gorokhov, Valeriy Loskutov, Arkadiy Prisyazhnyy, and Aleksandr Surikov]

[Excerpts] Helsinki, 11 Jul— From today the treaty on Russian-Finnish relations includes a range of important new agreements. At the ceremony at the presidential palace attended by Boris Yeltsin and Mauno Koivisto there was an exchange of instruments of ratification of the state treaty between the Russian Federation and the Finnish Republic. This charter of relations of the two countries comes into force immediately. [passage omitted]

In his speech Boris Yeltsin noted that the Russian-Finnish treaty which has now come into force has started a new chronology in bilateral ties. Our people are eternal neighbors. They have been living side by side for centuries. The chronicle of interstate relations has registered what happened between us. Here are events of historical importance, just like Finalnd obtaining independence, but there are bitter pages there as well.

Let historians clarify all the circumstances why these conflicts arose, he continued. I will tell you that at the time direct attempts were made to interfere in Finland's internal affairs with far-reaching goals. Our relations will never again become clouded by similar actions. We have given them up finally and forever. I would like it very much that the wreath from the Russian president to the Cross of Heroes which I intend to lay should be regarded by the citizens of Finland as a symbolic gesture of final reconciliation.

Bilateral relations between our countries in the course of many years have been based on the common sense of their peoples and the realism of their politicians. Genuine goodneighborliness was not only a result of geographical proximity but, primarily, of the practical efforts of our peoples and states. It was not easy to create this approach. The approach made headway under conditions of a rigid stand-off and the intertwining of mutually exclusive trends of international politics.

Russia, Boris Yeltsin emphasized, is firmly resolved, not only to preserve all the good which has been amassed in the course of decades, but also to take active, well-considered steps to reinforce bilateral relations. Life itself requires this, as do the basic interests of Finland. The treaty signed today creates the conditions for the development of a dialogue on long-term and agreed principles. One of them is respect for the inviolability of borders.

Only practice will produce a time-tested assessment of its international significance, but I am convinced that it is in keeping with the aspirations of the peoples of our continent. Europe is consistently freeing itself from the shades of totalitarianism and ideological blinkers. Today sees the realization of man's age-old desire for freedom, which was always especially great in Europe.

I feel a sense of pride that the impetus for this development came from Russia, the president said. It was this impetus that in the final count made possible and necessary the birth of a treaty on the basis of relations with Finland. This document has laid a strong foundation for all-round cooperation between our countries. It has consolidated the established tradition of conducting

dialogue in a proper and civilized way. All this will undoubtedly add stability to Europe, especially its northern part. It will create conditions for the further demilitarization of life in this region.

I consider it especially important that today a whole package of agreements has been signed on bilateral cooperation. This involves trade and cooperation in frontier areas, development of links in the sphere of finance, science and technology, culture and other fields, and profound reverance and respect for the memory of those who perished on both sides. We are for our accords being dynamically filled with specific content, assuming the flesh of joint work.

It is vitally important for the mutual interest which has definitely been shown by our governments to be spread as wide as possible, including into the business sphere. Only on this basis is the revival of the development of full-scale Russian-Finnish cooperation possible, for the sake of mutual advantage and the prosperity of our peoples. Here on Finnish soil we have seen for ourselves once again how important an atmosphere of trust and goodwill and a reasonable disposition to each other are to the success of any affair, on the basis of what you have—your labor, your intellect, and your common sense—and not some kind of miracles. Here in Finland you are persuaded that the aims which free democratic Russia sets itself are quite realistic.

The Russian president hails the people of Finland on the occasion of their 75th anniversary of state independence, which is being celebrated this year. I would like to wish you new successes in the building of your marvelous northern country. I am truly grateful to my friend President Mauno Koivisto and the people of Finland for their respect toward Russia and its president.

Leaves Helsinki for Turku

LD1107192392 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jul 92

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] [Begin Yeltsin recording] A new chronology is beginning in links between the Finns and the people of Russia. [end recording]

[Correspondent Ye. Sarkisyan] In these words by Boris Yeltsin lies the main result of his state visit to Finland. The previous chronology was based upon memories of the two previous wars and the policies of former presidents Paaskivi and Kekkonen who favored achieving economic prosperity through orientation toward to the eastern superneighbor, even though it was to the detriment of political sovereignity. This was reflected in the 1948 treaty on friendship and cooperation which continued right up until recently.

Boris Yeltsin described the laying of a wreath at the heroes monument at the Hietaniemi cemetery as a symbol of definite reconciliation. Wreaths were laid previously at other places and served as other symbols.

Then, Boris Yeltsin and Mauno Koivisto set off for Turku. Talks began right on the train and continued in the Finnish president's summer residence. During the talks, the presidents confirmed the absence of mutual territorial claims, of which President Yeltsin informed journalists at a meeting with them. In reply to a question, he stated also that a schedule for the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Baltics is being elaborated now and admitted that the number of troops of the Leningrad Military District has increased. The president noted that this is a temporary and forced measure. Moreover, Boris Yeltsin expressed hope that business ties between Russia and Finland will be accelerated, which both economies need equally.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Is your upcoming trip to Karelia somehow linked to today's talks in Finland and, generally, what is the purpose of your visit? Aren't you really flying to Karelia today?

[Yeltsin] No. I will fly, [pauses] yes, on the whole [laughter from the audience, Yeltsin smiles and laughs, pauses] I did not want to talk of that since it is a rather private Sunday trip. I want to visit Valaam. [end recording]

[Correspondent] But Boris Yeltsin's visit to Finland ended with a visit to the Nantali power and heating station. [Video shows Yeltsin and Kovisto addressing each other and officials at a ceremony in the presidential palace; Finnish military march past; Yeltsin laying wreath at cemetery, talking to Koivisto on train, talking to journalists; Yeltsin visiting power and heating station talking to officials]

Lays Wreath at Heroes' Monument

LD1107192892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1809 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Helsinki July 11 TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin visited today Helsinki's Hietaniemi Cemetery where Finnish soldiers, who died in the 1939-1944 wars, lie buried. Yeltsin laid a wreath on the heroes' cross monument erected in their memory. This visit to the cemetery, the first in the history of bilateral relations, acquired great moral importance.

There are bitter pages in the annals of relations between our countries, the Russian president said in his today's speech during the signing of bilateral documents. I would like this wreath on the heroes' cross monument from the Russian president to be viewed by the Finnish people as a symbolic gesture of the final reconciliation, Yeltsin emphasised. Many citizens were present at the ceremony of laying a wreath on the monument. One of them, Antti Tulos, a builder, told ITAR-TASS that in August 1991 he was in Moscow and after hearing about the attempt to stage a coup, he came to the Russian parliament's house. He spent all three troubled nights together with the

defenders of democracy. In memory of these events he keeps a pass to the parliament's house issued to him and an armband with the Russian tricolor. "On hearing about the Russian president's arrival in Finland, I could not help coming here," the Finnish builder said.

After accomplishing the programme of his visit to Finland, Boris Yeltsin together with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto left for Turku, Finland's large industrial and cultural center. The two presidents held almost three hours of face-to-face talks on a special train en route to Turku where they continued to discuss bilateral relations in Koivisto's summer residence Kultaranta located in the suburbs of Turku.

Gives News Conference

LD1207043192 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0200 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Report by correspondent Vladimir Baburin; passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] May I remind you that before he went to Finland, Boris Yeltsin was in Munich where he took part in the conference of the Big Seven; he then moved to the Finnish capital, where the Helsinki CSCE meeting was held. The trip ended with an official visit to Finland. The trip as a whole was a very successful one, as was evident from the Russian Federation president's last news conference. This was held in most unusual conditions, with the correspondents seated on the lawn in the park of Finnish President Mauno Koivisto's summer residence. Even the first question, one somewhat unpleasant for him, on the withdrawal of Russian Federation troops from the Baltic countries, did not spoil Boris Yeltsin's good humor.

[Yeltsin] "Now it is a question of signing a schedule for withdrawal. We have already signed a schedule for the withdrawal of the Western Group of Forces with Germany, and we are carrying it out every month. Now, of course, after the CSCE conference, taking account of the speeches made by the heads of the Baltic States, we shall be more active in contacting them. I met each of them, Ruutel, Gorbunovs, and Landsbergis, during the CSCE meeting, and now we are actively entering into bilateral relations with the aim of signing a schedule for troop withdrawal."

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the extent of cooperation between Russia and Finland has been severely reduced. Boris Yeltsin said in this connection:

[Yeltsin] "It is to our great regret—the president and I spent almost three hours in talks on our way here by train, and we are both very distressed that during the period when the Union was breaking up, in 1991, our economic relations were somewhat cut back. Of course, taking into account the scales involved, Russia has perhaps felt this less painfully. Finland has, of course, felt it painfully. Many companies have found themselves without orders. Therefore, we have signed an agreement not only to restore our economic relations to their former level but we also examined a number of joint projects in which Finland has an interest."

Boris Yeltsin said that he established very good contacts and mutual understanding with Finnish President Mauno Koivisto and that they found common points of view in even the most difficult issues. Thus, on the Russian president's initiative, the issue of increasing troops on the border between Russia and Finland was discussed. Boris Yeltsin said:

[Yeltsin] "Yes, the manning level in Leningrad Military District is currently being increased, not because we want to do anything or because we suspect that Finland wants to attack us or something like that. That would be a frivolous thing to think."

The fears of experts and journalists who before the visit predicted that difficulties could arise over the discussion of the so-called Karelian issue were not realized.

[Yeltsin] "First, our position, the position of the two presidents, boils down to the view that there is no border issue and that there are no territorial claims. It is another matter to make our border even more permeable. A special agreement was signed today on special honors and respects to be paid to the dead on both sides and on burial places. Further, those families who left the territory of Karelia are to be allowed to visit these places, without hindrance and without any Moscow red tape, so to speak."

Boris Yeltsin left for home from Turku. He is now in Varlaam. He announced this plan only at his last news conference and not straight away. The Russian Federation president described his trip as a private Sunday visit. He intends to meet Patriarch Aleksiy II of Moscow and All Russia, visit the monastery, and attend a service.

Accompanied by Kozyrev

LD1107164792 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1030 GMT 11 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondent]

[Text] Helsinki, 11 Jul (TASS)—Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Kozyrev, who is accompanying Boris Yeltsin during his official visit to Finland, met with his Finnish counterpart Paavo Vayrynen today.

The ministers exchanged opinions on a broad range of questions. A. Kozyrev expressed gratitude to the Finnish side for its contribution to organizing the Helsinki Conference and the meeting of European leaders which has become an important landmark in the European process and the need to bring into operation the whole potential of the CSCE to develop common European cooperation and settle the conflicts on the continent.

In this context, the ministers examined in detail the question of the desirability of setting up the post of

commissioner for national minorities for the Baltic countries, and versions of its interaction with CSCE institutes.

The Finnish side expressed its interest in making the many-sided cooperation of the Arctic basin states more dynamic and in this connection appealed to A. Kozyrev to support the idea of forming interstate structures of Arctic cooperation.

The sides discussed the problems of Russian-Finnish cooperation, having stressed that the treaty on the basic principles of relations, which has come into force, is a stable basis for its further development. Priority attention was attached to implementing the agreements reached during the visit by B. Yeltsin to Finland, especially in the sphere of commercial and economic relations, including between border regions.

Returns to Moscow

LD1207151192 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Jul 92

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] Yeltsin has returned to Moscow after talks with Western leaders and a visit to Finland. At the airport, the Russian president said that the first billion worth of credits [currency not specified] of western aid will be directed toward agriculture.

Yeltsin stated that he was satisfied with the results of his visit. It seems that the results of the president's visit to Valaam, which he visited before he flew to Moscow, are also very satisfactory. [passage omitted]

Russian Soldiers Killed in Shootout in Armenia

OW1107155292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1415 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Five servicemen of the RF [Russian Federation] forces were killed yesterday, July 10, near Kumayri (Leninakan) in Western Armenia in a raid made by Armenian armed units on an army convoy to seize vehicles and arms. Two vehicles were burned, reports the press-centre of Russia's Defence Ministry today, Saturday.

The Ministry has sent a protest to the Armenian leadership demanding an investigation and prosecution of the culprits, also resolute measures against more attacks of this kind. It warns that under Ruling 407 by the RF government of June 20 it will take necessary steps to protect the lives and health of the servicemen and their families.

The press-centre gives the names of the killed: Lieutenant A.I.Shapovalov, Sergeant O.N.Yidintsev, privates N.M.Maslennikov, Ye.V.Poddubnyak, and M.V.Karpov. The Ministry has expressed condolences with their families.

The version circulated in Yerevan is that the convoy was trying to take out of Kumairi large installations of military communications. They refused to produce at the city's customs post any documents from the 7th Army staff or from Armenia's Defence Ministry permitting them to transport the cargo, and tried to drive away. In the ensuing pursuit, when they were in the centre of the city, they opened without warning fire on the police car which was after them. It has been reported from Yerevan that resulted in casualties among the police and passers-by.

As the police returned fire, five soldiers were killed. Three policement were also killed and two wounded. Besides, three passers-by were killed and four wounded. The details of the incident are being investigated.

Defense Ministry Reacts

LD1107153792 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1428 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jul—A group of persons of the armed formations of Armenia carried out a bandit attack on Friday in the region of Kumayri Leninakan on a column of armored vehicles with the aim of seizing vehicles and weapons. The Russian Federation Ministry of Defense press center reports that during the attack the bandits killed five Russian servicemen and burned two vehicles.

The Russian Federation Ministry of Defense is issuing a protest to the Ministry of Defense and leadership of the Armenian Republic in connection with the death of the Russian servicemen and demands that an investigation be carried out, that the guilty persons be brought to justice, and that resolute measures be taken not to permit such cases in the future.

The Russian Federation Ministry of Defense warns that in accordance with decision No. 407 of the Russian Government of 20 June, it will take all necessary measures to protect the life and health of the servicemen of the Russian Federation and members of their families.

Military Official Explains Murder

LD1107205792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1936 GMT 11 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS—The circumstances of the slaughter of five Russian servicemen who were accompanying a ten-vehicle convoy from Leninakan to Kutaisi became known to TASS. Deputy commander of Russia's Trans-caucasian Army, Lieutenant General Beppayev told TASS by telephone that the trucks were travelling from Armenia to Georgia and had managed to reach the

border between Armenia and Georgia. They were stopped by Armenian policemen on the border and Armenian deputy defense minister demanded that the servicemen move towards Yerevan to hand in the military equipment to the Armenian side. Two of the ten vehicles loitered in the centre of the city of Leninakan where a car blocked their way and Armenian militants fired at the army trucks which had to stop because the road was narrow. Five Russian soldiers were taken by surprise and did not even have time to shoot back. The expertise [as received] showed that the barrels of Russian soldiers' rifles were clean.

Armenian Defense Ministry expressed its regrets over the incident but added the militants do not report to the Ministry of Defense.

Beppayev said that the tragedy was meant to worsen the situation around Russian troops, stationed in the region and was directed not only against Russia but against Armenian leadership as well.

Foreign Ministry Issues Protest

LD1207164192 Moscow Programma Radio Odin Network in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Text] As we have already reported, on 10 July an Armenian armed group committed a bandit attack in the town of Kumayri on a column from an airborne assault brigade of the Russian Armed Forces bound for their base in Kutaisi. As a result of this attack, five Russian servicemen were killed while carrying out their military duties. In connection with this, and on the instructions of the Government of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has expressed a decisive protest in connection with this monstrous crime.

With the agreement of the Armenian side, the Russian Military Procuracy has been charged with directly participating in the investigation. The Government of the Russian Federation acknowledges that the Government of the Republic of Armenia has condemned this criminal act and expressed its agreement with participation by the Russian Military Procuracy in the investigation. While it expects exhaustive results from the investigation from the Armenian side and the punishment of the guilty parties, the Russian Government states that if this does not occur, the future implementation of agreements previously reached with the Republic of Armenia by the Russian side will be called into question.

On the instructions of the government, the command of the Russian Armed Forces has placed Russian military units and sub-divisions on the territory of the Republic of Armenia on heightened combat alert with the aim of stopping any new attacks on military facilities or encroachments on the lives, honor, or dignity of Russian servicemen or members of their families. The Government of the Russian Federation expresses profound condolences to the family and friends of the servicemen who died.

Gaydar Protests to Armenia

LD1207210392 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 92

[From the "Itogi" program]

[Text] The Russian Government made an extremely harsh, resolute statement today regarding the tragic incident the day before yesterday near the Armenian town of Kumayri. I would remind you that an attack was carried out there on a column of military vehicles and five Russian servicemen were killed. Acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaydar made this statement to an "Itogi" correspondent.

[Begin Gaydar recording] We expect exhaustive efforts from the Armenian side to bring to light the causes of this crime and to punish the guilty. [end recording]

If this does not occur, the Russian Government doubts that agreements concluded with the Republic of Armenia can be met. For the time being, Russian Armed Forces on the territory of Armenia have been placed on heightened alert. The Russian military procuracy has been instructed to take part in the investigation of the crime. Lawyers will have to look at two versions. The military says that the column traveling to Georgia was seized and disarmed and that one of the vehicles that had fallen behind was fired on at point-blank range and attacked with grenades. According to the Armenian side's version, a communications section of military unit no. 73-812 and a platoon of airborne assault troops were trying to take communications equipment and military property out of Armenia without the knowledge of the republic's Defense Ministry, which is contrary to Armenian legislation. Near the village of (?Otoroz), the column consisting of 10 vehicles was stopped. Talks between representatives of the Armenian Defense Ministry and the Russian military led to nothing. Then the column was sent to Yerevan accompanied by a local self-defense unit. On the way, an exchange of fire broke out between an anti-aircraft gun crew that had fallen behind the column and a self-defense unit. The Russian military say that the 10 men left alive, headed by Captain (?Glinko) were disarmed at the 20th km of the Yerevan highway and taken to the town of Kumayri.

[Begin Major General Vladimir Kalyuzhnyy, CIS General Staff, recording] The Defense Minister has given orders that in the event of an attack on servicemen or on military facilities, the most resolute measures are to be taken, right up to using weapons. [end recording]

Government, U.S. Experts To Discuss Defense

OW1107181592 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1535 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] As INTERFAX has been informed at Russia's Foreign Ministry, an American delegation will arrive in

Moscow on Monday, July 13, led by the Undersecretary of State Dennis Ross "for an exchange of opinions on bilateral relations".

Prospects will be discussed for creating a system of global defence based on the former "star wars" programme. Russia is ready to join the United States for that programme.

Russian and American experts are expected to consider setting up an early warning centre that could also be used for exchanging technologies.

The Russian delegation will be led by the Deputy-Foreign Minister Georgiy Mamedov handling the relations with the United States. The talks will also be attended by officers from Russia's Defence Ministry and scientists, such as the leading authority in space technology Yevgeniy Velikhov, member of the Academy of Sciences.

The Foreign Ministry's official has told INTERFAX that the coming talks are seen as very important not only by the Russian, but also the American side. This is seen from the fact that the American delegation is led by D. Ross.

The diplomat explaine that D. Ross, as Undersecretary of State heading the planning department, is James Baker's close assistant.

U.S. Envoy Hands Report to Khasbulatov

OW1007130092 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1027 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Friday [10 July], the U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Robert Strauss handed to the Chairman of the Russian Supreme Soviet Ruslan Khasbulatov a report of the American experts containing the analysis of the Russian policy in the sphere of taxation and also a draft bill on security of freedom and amendments to it proposed by the American congressmen. The bill defines the order and the volume of the U.S. financial aid to Russia. The ambassador reported that on request of the U.S. President he is going to his homeland to persuade the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress in the necessity to pass the bill on security of freedom.

During the meeting Ruslan Khasbulatov noted that at present Russia is pursuing "an erroneous non-professional tax policy which suffocates the enterprises and causes their stoppage, besides many regions refuse to pay taxes to the central treasury".

Letter From Interned U.S. Aircrew Discovered

MK1007211092 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jul 92 p 4

[Unattributed report under the "Captivity" rubric: "'I Appeal to Your Sense of Reality...' U.S. Pilots Were Dying To Go to the Front. But Soviet Authorities Thought It Advisable To Intern Them"]

[Text] In the secretariat of the Red Army's chief of General Staff on 19 January 1943 a very curious document was registered as No. 923—a letter from five interned U.S. airmen who were being held in the city of Okhansk in Perm Oblast on USSR territory, to Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasilevskiy. Here is its full text:

"Dear Sir! We are following the heroic struggle of the Red Army with great interest. Every Soviet citizen must feel great pride in its achievements. The longer we sit here, inactively following the struggle, the more a feeling of uselessness in our common struggle grows inside each of us five men interned here. We have now been held here in the Soviet Union for approximately one year. Now that our country's troops are increasingly being drawn into the struggle, I know we could be of greater benefit in Africa, for example, than here.

"A skilled bomber crew is still needed—I am sure of this. Taking these circumstances into account, do you not consider it possible to release us for active struggle anywhere? If this is absolutely impossible, we would like to be used here, for example, to train crews for the U.S. aircraft that you have here or for training for assault crossings. I appeal to your sense of reality. Do you not think that under similar circumstances, for a bombing raid on Soviet territory, the Japanese would keep in custody a German crew that had landed in Japan? I do not think anyone would believe that.

"Sincere wishes for successes in the new year.

"Respectfully yours, U.S. Army Major York."

Who were these five U.S. airmen, and why did they end up on USSR territory, and so far away too?

An analysis of the events of World War II in various theaters of military operations at the beginning of 1942 has suggested the following conjecture.

In April 1942, the U.S. Navy Staff enlisted specialists from the Air Force Staff to draw up and implement a special operation to inflict an air strike against Tokyo. The crux of the operation was that a carrier force consisting of the aircraft carriers Hornet and Enterprise, four cruisers, eight destroyers, and a tanker secretly made the crossing from San Francisco and Pearl Harbor toward the Japanese coasts and bombed the Japanese capital at noon on 18 April, using 16 Mitchell B-25 army bombers ("Flying Fortresses"). This was the first aerial bombing raid on Tokyo. Like the Soviet naval airmen, who were some of the first among the other categories of troops to bomb the capital of the fascist Reich in the West from 8 August through 4 September 1941, their allies did likewise in the East. This was the Americans' revenge for the perfidious Japanese attack on their chief naval base in the Pacific—Pearl Harbor.

Admiral William Halsey was responsible for carrying out the operation. The group of bombers based on the Hornet was headed by Lieutenant Colonel Jimmy Doolittle.

A special feature of that operation, which was bold and risky and had a fateful effect on the subsequent destiny of all 80 members of the flight crews, was the fact that B-25 medium-range army bombers, which at that time had a significantly greater range than deck-based bombers, were chosen to achieve the planned goal. It was the command's intention that the aircraft carriers should approach the enemy shore to within at least 400 miles. After that, during the night of 18-19 April, the aircraft were to take off, carry out a nonstop [skvoznoy] bombing raid on Tokyo, and land at airfields on the territory of friendly China.

For the purpose of increasing the flight range, each aircraft had been fitted with additional gasoline tanks in the rear compartments; the total fuel reserve reached 1,100 gallons (approximately 4,180 liters), and the full bomb load was 2,000 pounds (approximately one tonne) per bomber.

On the eve of the raid, when the carrier force was approximately 700 miles from the enemy shore, air reconnaissance from the Enterprise detected and sank the Japanese patrol ship Nitto Maru, which had time to report the aircraft carriers' approach to its staff. In order to avoid the risk of a meeting with ships of the Japanese fleet, Adm. Halsey amended the previously adopted decision and at 0830 ordered Doolittle's group into the air. After the bombers had set course for Tokyo, the ships of the force turned east and began to leave the area of detection for Pearl Harbor at a speed of 25 knots. Now, with a head wind and at a distance almost twice as far as intended, the overloaded aircraft had only a negligible chance of reaching the reserve airfields in China. And so it happened. Approaching undetected the suburbs of the Japanese capital and other cities at low altitudes, the U.S. pilots dropped their bombs on the northern, central, and southern parts of Tokyo and on Kanazawa, Yokohama, Yokosuku, Kobe, Osaka, and Nagoya, causing just insignificant damage and a state of alarm and psychological derangement in the peaceful population and the military command. It remained a great mystery to the majority of the Japanese just where the U.S. aircraft had appeared from above their heads in broad daylight.

But the most dramatic events unfolded after the B-25 crews set a course away from the target.

Owing to the lack of fuel, not one of the 16 bombers got as far as the planned Chinese airfields. Some fell into the sea or onto enemy-occupied territory. Others onto the territory of China, which was friendly to the Americans. According to various sources, 64 men operated in Chinese partisan units and, in the end, returned to the United States. They included Lt. Col. Doolittle, who was destined to become famous in other theaters of military operations and to attain the rank of lieutenant general. Eight pilots were captured, five of them after landing in China and three right after falling onto Japanese territory. Of the prisoners of war, three were beheaded by the Japanese after a public trial, and one died in a camp. One five-man crew crashed on trying to land their aircraft on the east coast of China. Precisely 71 men remained alive, including one crew who landed on USSR territory in the region of Khabarovsk.

To all apperances it was presisely those U.S. airmen who, having found themselves in the position of interned foreigners, decided to write the letter to the Soviet commend.

Taking account of the fact that the USSR was maintaining a state of neutrality with Japan, while the United States was in a state of war with Japan, from the legal point of view, any American serviceman who ended up in the Soviet Union had to be interned until the end of hostilities.

Who directly belonged to the crew and whether this was precisly the crew which made the forced landing in the Soviet Far East on 18 April 1942 and where and under what conditions the airmen were kept are things about which the Soviet archives are maintaining a secret and historians and researchers have yet to lift the veil covering this secret.

What their subsequent fate was remains an enigma for the time being. All that is known is that on a covering letter accompanying the text cited above there is a single official stamp: "For your consideration. Bokov" (in January 1943 Bokov was a major general and deputy chief of general staff of the Soviet Army).

POW Commission Chairman on Fate of Americans

LD1007184592 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jul 92 p 4

[Report by Vladimir Abarinov: "Americans in Captivity: A Mistake by the President; Dmitriy Volkogonov Continues the Search"]

[Text] The sensational Russian-American accords on strategic forces have been overshadowed, at least in the eyes of the Russian press, by another very important topic of the Washington summit—the statement by President Yeltsin about U.S. prisoners of war on the territory of the former USSR, who are possibly still alive to this day. These statements have also intrigued the U.S. public and specialists for the fact that no longer than two weeks before the visit, a bilateral commission published (see NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA No. 107) a communique that adds little to the already known facts. It is difficult to believe that new information was discovered at the last moment as if to order. It is even more difficult to presuppose that the commission's cochairman, Dmitriy Volkogonov, published the text of the communique while having in his pocket these new documents and testimonies.

It has, however, emerged that the Russian side does not at the moment have at its disposal any new evidence and documents. The American cochairman of the commission, Malcolm Toon, who was hastily sent to Russia by Bush to check out Yeltsin's statements, declared at the end of his five-day visit that President Yeltsin was mistaken. Nevertheless, the Americans took at its face value President Yeltsin's determination to dig down to the truth and his promises to immediately make public all new facts regarding the case. It is important that this matter should not just fade into oblivion as has happened repeatedly already, nor that it should drag on for years.

In the words of Dmitriy Volkogonov, with whom I met soon after Malcolm Toon's departure from Moscow, the results of the commission's work so far look as follows:

POW's of World War II period. Material has been discovered concerning the fact that 114 Americans who had fought as part of the German Army had been in Soviet camps. As for the four Americans who, according to data for 1953, were in mental hospitals (this fact was made public by President Yeltsin during his visit to the United States), their subsequent fate is for the time being unknown.

Korea. In the period of the Korean War 1,309 American aircraft were shot down. Records of interrogations of 59 captured Americans are available—staffers of our special services participated in the interrogations. There are lists of camps in which more than 500 persons—all airmen—were kept—and all the camps were located on Chinese territory.

Vietnam. The Vietnamese authorities, as is known, have declared that they did not hand over a single American to the Russians. Now archive materials have been discovered on this topic. There is evidence of the illegal delivery of deserters from the U.S. Army to neutral countries of Europe through the USSR (seven persons).

The Cold War. It has been established that over the years of the Cold War, nine American aircraft were downed near Soviet borders. There is almost no information about the crew members, apart from the fact that it is known that in 1954 the Soviet authorities exchanged intelligence agent Rastvorov for three Americans. It is not ruled out that this was not the only such exchange.

Unfortunately, Dmitriy Volkogonv declared, the archive departments [otdel] of the special services have so far not offered to the commission any materials, although these departments [vedomstvo] at one time offered full cooperation. The matter is being impeded at the lower levels. It is not ruled out that some of the persons having access to relevant information intend to make use of it, bypassing the commission. As far as military intelligence is concerned, the GRU [Main Intelligence Directorate] archive made available a document according to which military intelligence staffers did not have anything to do with prisoners of war.

In the opinion of Dmitriy Volkogonov, the statements by President Yeltsin in the United States ought to be understood on the level of hypothesis and probability. But the promise of complete glasnost accords with reality: Even tourists from abroad have the right not only to visit the commission's sessions but also to take advantage of the documents that it has brought to light.

Search for U.S. POWs, MIAs Stepped Up

OW1307105192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1007 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] As a spokesman for the Public Relations Centre, Colonel Vladimir Goncharov has disclosed, the Russian Federation's Security Ministry and its services have stepped up their search in the ministerial archives for evidence about American citizens, taken prisoner and those listed as missing in action in 1941-1945, during "the cold war" and in fighting in Korea and in Vietnam. To learn about the 3,752 Americans, listed as missing by U.S. officials, their names have been checked in archival records. However, this quest has yielded no positive results, although ministry experts have been scrupulously going through investigation papers page by page to discover information about those declared as missing.

All speculations that the Security Ministry and "its grass-root structures" block the search are totally groundless, Goncharov stressed. Several reports of interest for the U.S. have already surfaced and have been made available to the American side. One material concerns four American servicemen, who deserted in the Japanese port of Yokosuka in the autumn of 1967. These persons were smuggled into Sweden via the USSR in December 1967 at the Japanese pacifist organization "Bayhayrain" request and in accordance with the deserters' wish. The Security Ministry has found no evidence about the presence in Russia or elsewhere in the former USSR of Americans, captured in Korea or in Vietnam. Search in the ministerial archives continue.

Federation Affairs

Political

Security Council Procedures, Power Outlined

PM1207151792 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Sergey Chugayev: "Yuriy Skokov Receives Power at Premier Level"]

[Text] The Russian Security Council is beginning to play an increasingly important role in the structure of supreme executive and administrative power in Russia; and its secretary, Yuriy Skokov, former vice premier in Ivan Silayev's government, is becoming an increasingly significant political figure. The president's decree "On

the Procedure for Implementing the Russian Security Council's Decisions," signed 7 July, could justify this claim.

In particular, the decree instructs all leaders of federal ministries and departments and local organs of state management to adopt exhaustive measures in fulfillment of the Security Council's decisions and report back to the Council on those measures within two weeks. It seems that the government, which exercises leadership of federal ministries and departments, can only dream about such a level of executive discipline.

But there is even greater interest in the section of the decree that gives the Security Council secretary the duties not only of monitoring the implementation of the Council's decisions and the president's decrees on security questions but also of coordinating the activity of executive organs in the process of executing Security Council decisions.

Until now it was thought that coordination of the activity of executive organs was the exclusive prerogative of the head of government. Now, however, to judge from the president's decree, the secretary of the Security Council is also being endowed with those powers. Furthermore, there is no reason to presume that the decree deals only with coordinating the activity of security organs or the army. A recent Security Council session, it emerges, examined the cash circulation situation in Russia and issued corresponding instructions to the Finance Ministry and other purely civilian departments.

Security Council Seeks Kozyrev's Dismissal

MK1007124592 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jul 92 p 1

[Report by Ye. K., L. S.: "Possible Changes in the Foreign Ministry Leadership"]

[Text] According to information from well-informed sources in the Russian leadership, at its last session, the Security Council expressed no confidence in Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev and his first deputy Fedor Shelov-Kovedyayev and recommended that the president release them from their posts.

According to some reports, it is already a week since Shelov-Kovedyayev quit his former post. The question of the possible resignation of Kozyrev had been raised repeatedly in parliament and in the president's entourage before, although this has been blocked by State Secretary Gennadiy Burbulis so far.

Shelov-Kovedyayev Reportedly Relieved of Post

OW1007135292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1259 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] It has become known to INTERFAX from a parliamentary source that the latest meeting of Russia's Security Council relieved the Deputy Foreign Minister Fedor Shelov-Kovedyayev of his duties regulating relations with the CIS countries.

The fact that no official announcement was made of that is taken by some experts as indication that F. Shelov-Kovedyayev is to be appointed as new Minister for Commonwealth Affairs.

The parliament's speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov said on July 7 meeting with Russia's ambassadors to the CIS countries that there was an understanding with President Boris Yeltsin who is now in Finland that such a ministerial post was to be established.

At Russia's Foreign Ministry INTERFAX has been told that F. Shelov-Kovedyayev is now on holiday.

Shelov-Kovedyayev Rejects Report

LD1007170692 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1540 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent Georgiy Shmelev]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul—First Deputy Foreign Minister Fedor Shelov-Kovedyayev expressed surprise at the report published in today's NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA about possible changes in the leadership of the country's Foreign Ministry, including the assertion that he is resigning. "I have been on my latest vacation for several days and, as you can see, I am fit and capable of working, so the rumors being circulated by NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA do not correspond to reality, to put it mildly," Fedor Shelov-Kovedyayev stated on 19 July in an interview with an ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondent.

Yeltsin Meets With Patriarch Aleksey II

LD1107210392 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 2000 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin will return to Moscow the evening of 11 July. After completing an official visit in western Europe on Saturday, the Russian president has returned to his own country. According to sources in the Patriarchate, during the day he met with the patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, Aleksey II. They discussed the revival of the church at Valaam, which for centuries was a center of Orthodoxy.

Valaam Restoration Details

LD1207221692 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Text] We have already reported that the Russian president met the patriarch of Moscow and all Russia on the Valaam archipelago on 11 July. Today, Boris Yeltsin signed a decree conferring upon the Valaam archipelago the status of a complete, particularly valuable historical, cultural, and nature area. At a meeting with the inhabitants of the island, the president reported that, in accordance with the decree, 200 million rubles is being

allocated to the restoration of Valaam. This money will go both toward the restoration of churches and the building of housing and schools for the islanders. Today, Boris Yeltsin attended public prayers on the occasion of the festival in honor of the apostles Peter and Paul in the Savior-Transfiguration monastery. He also visited the monastery of all saints and the Nikolskiy monastery on islands of the Valaam archipelago.

Gaydar Addresses Forum of Supporters of Reforms

MK1007140992 Moscow KURANTY in Russian 7 Jul 92 p 2

["P.Z." report: "Sick of Strife"]

[Text] The Forum of Supporters of Reforms has been held in Russia's parliamentary center. Participating in it were almost 40 public organizations, political parties, and movements, as well as G. Burbulis, state counselor to the Russian president; members of the government headed by Ye. Gaydar; and deputies of the Russian parliament. G. Burbulis passed on a greetings message to the gathering from Russian Federation President B. Yeltsin.

Practically all the speakers agreed on one thing: The democratic transformations being implemented by the president and the government are in danger. Various viewpoints were expressed on ways and means to further advance the reforms.

The forum was addressed by Acting Prime Minister Ye. Gaydar. Yes, he agreed with the critics, tough decisions had to be used, but there simply is no other way to a civilized economy. He did not promise an easy life in the next two or three years either. Problems that have accumulated over decades cannot be resolved by some single decree from Moscow. At the same time Ye. Gaydar spoke of the dangers to the government's reformist course proceeding from supporters of a totalitarian regime. He urged democrats to unite in support of the reforms.

In the end the forum participants succeeded in adopting some documents which can serve as a basis for uniting many democratic forces and trends.

Khasbulatov Meets With Industrial Workers

PM1007094992 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jul 92 First Edition p 1

[Report from ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA, ITAR-TASS "News" roundup: "Ruslan Khasbulatov Meeting With Workers"]

[Text] Workers from Russian industrial enterprises expressed grave concern at the reforms that are being implemented in the Republic when they met with parliamentary speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov. The meeting took place at the Russian White House.

The workers expressed bewilderment: "Why have the majority of workers now been reduced to beggary in the name of the promised future of prosperity. Wages are only adequate to pay for food. Why are the laws that are being adopted not being implemented and why is the privatization of enterprises harming the interests of labor collectives, or is the working class being 'marginalized again'?" The representatives of industrial enterprises are also worried by the fact that there are only 138 workers among Russia's 1,047 people's deputies and only 17 among 268 members of parliament. There is alarm at the rising crime rate. Many do not see the transition to the market happening. On the contrary, they say that speculation is flourishing and some remarked that "it will end with the wielding of the big stick."

Expressing satisfaction at the conversation, Ruslan Khasbulatov stressed in particular that it enabled him to see the reform through the workers' eyes and he expressed the hope that such meetings will become regular events and will enable prompt adjustments to be made to the reform.

Addresses New CIS Ambassadors

PM1007113592 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Sergey Chugayev: "R. Khasbulatov Believes that in the Future CIS Will Become a Confederative State"]

[Text] Addressing Russia's recently appointed ambassadors to CIS member countries in the White House on 7 July, R. Khasbulatov, chairman of the Russian Federation Supreme Soviet, stated that Russian's foreign policy priority is the establishment and restoration of normal, friendly relations with the former members of the USSR that are now part of the CIS. Taking part in the meeting were 10 heads of diplomatic missions that Russia has sent to the former Union republics. The Russian Federation ambassadors to the Baltic countries and Georgia were absent.

R. Khasbulatov stressed the exceptional importance of the tasks which the new envoys and staffers of the new embassies have to fulfill. In his opinion Russian foreign policy has for too long failed to pay due attention to the problems of preserving and strengthening ties with the CIS countries, and thia has led to certain losses and a partial forfeiture of mutual understanding. But now, to judge by the speaker's words, the Russian leadership is fully aware of the importance of relations with the CIS states. The fact that a new structural entity—the Ministry for Commonwealth Affairs, almost as in Britain—will evidently soon appear in the Russian Government can serve primarily as confirmation of that. R. Khasbulatov said that the idea of forming a new foreign policy department was discussed with B. Yeltsin on the eve of his flight to Munich and received the president's approval.

At the same time the Supreme Soviet chairman told the envoys and leaders of the Russian Foreign Ministry at the meeting of his concern that, according to the information in his possession, the Foreign Ministry is sending far from the best specialists to work in the embassies that have opened. It looks as though the Foreign Ministry views long tours of duty to nearby foreign parts as a kind of exile. This is largely explained by objective reasons. Compared with their Western counterparts, who are also opening missions in the capitals, the Russian diplomats and their families feel socially unprotected. There is no normal housing, there are difficulties over embassy premises and transport, and it is best not to mention wages at all.

In this connection one can probably view as official R. Khasbulatov's statement that he has received firm guarantees from Russia's acting prime minister and the minister of finances that the staffers of the Russian diplomatic missions in the CIS countries will be no worse provided for than their associates in distant foreign parts. Thus, working as an ambassador or ordinary diplomat from Russia in Bishkek or Ashkhabad will be no less prestigious than working in Paris or London.

At any rate, the staffers of these embassies will have no less work than their counterparts in the European and American countries and they have no less serious tasks to resolve. It could be concluded from R. Khasbulatov's words that the strategic aim of Russian diplomacy is the creation of conditions for the transformation of the CIS into a state whose structural principle is the confederation. The chairman of the Russian Feueration Supreme Soviet stated that he is convinced that the collapse of the USSR could have been avoided if M. Gorbachev had adopted the confederation model for the Union, "suggested to him in 1987."

Visits Chernobyl Victims in Bryansk

LD1007230892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1627 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yuriy Lodkin]

[Text] Bryansk July 10 TASS—"I want to see with my own eyes the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in Russian regions", Russian Parliament Speaker Ruslan Khasbulatov told reporters on Friday [10 July] upon arrival in the city of Bryansk.

Bryansk region is the "Russian epicentre" of the Chernobyl aftermath among 15 affected areas. Ten thousand square kilometres of territory were contaminated here, 700 settlements with a population of 327,000 people were affected. Every third person has been living in high-sanitary zones for seven years now.

The Russian Parliament has recently amended the law on social welfare benefits to Chernobyl victims and increased their allowances. Khasbulatov told TASS that the law devotes maximum attention to health and interests of Chernobyl victims.

Meets With Bryansk Deputies

LD1107000692 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 2059 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Yuriy Lodkin]

[Text] Bryansk, 11 Jul—"Any activity, any appeals aimed at overthrowing the representative bodies of power, by and from whomsoever, are anti-state activity," Russian Supreme Soviet Chairman Ruslan Khasbulatov said on 11 July during a meeting with deputies from the Bryansk oblast and city soviets immediately after his arrival. The meeting preceded Khasbulatov's visit to irradiated rayons in the oblast, which is the epicenter of the "Russian Chernobyl zone." The aim of the visit, he told ITAR-TASS, is to "see with my own eyes and evaluate the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe for Russian land."

During the meeting with the Bryansk deputies, which lasted for over two hours, Khasbulatov touched upon a wide range of political and economic issues. He stressed on more than one occasion that civic accord is essential as never before if Russia is to further progress in its democratic reforms. At the same time, he did not conceal his dissatisfaction with the government's performance in a number of policy areas. He voiced doubt that the economy can be stabilized by the end of this year and stressed that "we are close to returning to the days of war communism" because there can be no serious talk of a market economy against the background of acute and worsening shortages, when not more than 10 percent of the population can afford the few and extremely expensive goods that are available.

During the meeting, Ruslan Khasbulatov singled out privatization, which, he believes, should provide workers with an interest in becoming co-owners of businesses. The current practice of privatizing only via auctions is not the way to achieve this. The parliament speaker was skeptical regarding the private farming sector's realistic ability to feed the people. He believes that private farmers are being held back by unreasonable pricing and credit policies, and the lack of a service infrastructure for the small-scale agricultural producer. Khasbulatov called on the people of the Bryansk area to do all they can to bring in and preserve this year's harvest.

Rutskoy Gives Warning on Bread Prices

MK1007134792 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jul 92 p 1

[Unattributed report under the "In Brief" rubric: "Rutskoy on Bread Prices"]

[Text] According to Russian Federation Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy, who on 8 July addressed a republic conference of leaders of territorial organs of executive power in the Russian Federation, "it will require a subsidy of 130 billion rubles [R] to maintain the present

retail prices for bread." A price of R10,000 per tonne is currently being discussed as the most realistic purchase price. In that case 1 kg of bread will cost, on average, R35-40.

Brings Investors to Borisoglebsk

LD1007133192 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Aleksandr Rutskoy arrived in the town of Borisoglebsk, Voronezh oblast, at 1100 today. Our correspondent in Voronezh, Eduard Gendeleyev reports by telephone on the first day of the vice president's visit to that region.

[Gendeleyev] An honor guard of the Borisoglebsk Higher Military Aviation College on 10 July welcomed Aleksandr Rutskoy, former pilot instructor of that college. The Russian vice president served here for seven years and has now returned with a different title and a different aim.

Aleksandr Rutskoy told Radio Rossii's correspondent that this was a planned trip. He went on to say, and I quote: A whole program has been prepared to set up joint agro-corporations. We are bringing in private investors and private foreign companies to develop complexes of agricultural enterprises. Another group has come here now, too, from an Israeli company. In the past six weeks [as heard], the sixth agro-corporation in the European part of Russia will be set up here. It is planned to set up 56 such corporations. For every dollar invested, we can get a return of two dollars. End of quote.

Thus, Aleksandr Rutskoy is continuing the process he has begun of setting up joint enterprises in Russia's agro-industrial sector. And while he himself had meetings with the leadership and former colleagues at the military college, a group of foreign specialists began talks with local leaders of agricultural and processing enterprises. The first results of the talks will become known in the evening.

Stresses Revival of Small Towns

LD1207033392 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1308 GMT 11 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS special correspondents Nikolay Zagnoyko and Vasiliy Titov]

[Text] Borisoglebsk (Voronezhskaya oblast), 11 Jul—"The future of Russia is impossible without the rebirth of small Russian towns," stated Russian Federation Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy, speaking on 11 July in Borisoglebsk, Voronezhskaya oblast, to heads of rayon economic administration and economic management aktiv. The economic potential of small towns, including agricultural potential, has not been properly used so far, Aleksandr Rutskoy noted. Therefore, he thinks that one of the main aims of reforms which are currently being implemented, is to create normal financial land legal conditions for their development.

"If Russian provinces are revived, Russia will be revived," stressed Aleksandr Rutskoy. It was from this point of view that the Russian vice president analyzed the system of measures proposed for implementing the agricultural reform. Its ingredients include establishing order in the use of land, resolving the issue of guaranteeing the right of ownership on land, and setting up land banks and securities' market for this purpose. According to Rutskoy, a center for implementing the land and agro-industrial reform, set up on his initiative, should coordinate the tackling of all these issues.

According to Aleksandr Rutskoy, the possibility of setting up a meat and meat products corporation here was researched during the trip to Borisoglebsk. Representatives of the well-known Israeli agricultural concern TNA are engaged in preparing, jointly with local experts, technical documentation for implementing this project. The proposed volume of Western investments is over 50 million dollars, Aleksandr Rutskoy has reported. A number of Tyumen and Kemerovo oblasts enterprises are to participate, on the basis of mutual advantage, in the setting up of a concern. The vice president is being accompanied during his trip by administration representatives of these oblasts.

Aleksandr Rutskoy noted that this will be already the sixth corporation set up recently in the areas of intensive farming. The choice of these areas, including the Borisoglebsk area, is not accidental—climatic and soil conditions allow quick return. "Every dollar invested here will produce two dollars worth of profit in a year's time," Aleksandr Rutskoy believes.

During the meeting the vice president was asked many questions including those on the position of troops, stationed outside Russia and Russians residing there. The vice president said that a letter has been sent to the Russian Supreme Soviet, as a legislative initiative, which contains a proposal that a status in law be granted to the Russian Army troops stationed on the territory of other states. As for the Russian population, Russia should defend their interests and it should act "consistently and firmly, resolutely putting an end to license," Aleksandr Rutkoy stated.

Ends Visit to Borisoglebsk

LD1307030292 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 2000 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Text] Russian Vice President Aleksandr Rutskoy's visit to Borisoglebsk has ended. After visiting enterprises of the processing industry and the construction industry, Rutskoy met their leaders as well as with officials of the Voronezh oblast. The vice president criticized sharply the sectors because the processing of agricultural produce still left much to be desired. In Rutskoy's words, Western investors who came along with him may help in this matter. As a result of the working visit, the Russian side and representatives of the Israeli concern ITNA intend to get aid started and signed a protocol of intent.

Military

Pacific Submarine Missile Mishap Explained

LD1007133292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1316 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Roman Zadunayski]

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS—A missile fired during exercises from a Pacific Ocean Fleet submarine did not fall on the Kurile island of Simushir, chief of the Pacific Ocean Fleet press-service Viktor Ryzhkov told ITAR-TASS.

"Reports, quoting the Sakhalin Province's Ministry of Safety, were published lately in the media. In reality, some trouble developed in the submarine's on board equipment during the test- firing of the liquid-fuel rocket," Viktor Ryzhkov said. As a result, the missile self-destructed in its initial flight trajectory, and the debris fell into the sea.

Rocket-fuel vapours may have been blown to the Simushir Island. Five persons, suspected of being effected by the vapours were hospitalised for observation and examination. According to doctors, there is no possibility of danger to their health.

'Explosive' Naval Situation at 'Fever Pitch'

PM1307115592 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Jul 92 First Edition p 1

[ITAR-TASS report under the "News" rubric: "Sailors Not Getting Paid"]

[Text] A situation verging on the socially explosive has developed in a number of regions where naval forces are based. Captain First Rank Valeriy Novikov, chief of the CIS Navy Press Service, stated this in an interview with an ITAR-TASS correspondent. He stressed that the situation in the Northern Fleet, where so far only 64 percent of personnel have been partially paid for the month of May, has been brought to fever pitch.

Agriculture

Deputy Minister Forecasts 'Average' Harvest

LD1107220392 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Report by correspondent N. Pavlov; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] The drought in the country's southern regions, and economic instability, are cause for concern for the Russian Government with this year's harvest. An operational center has been set up to lend coordination and material assistance to the countryside. The government intends to give budgetary credit to collective, state farms, and to individual farms; and to guarantee the uninterrupted supply of fuel and lubricants and of material and technical resources.

Specialists' assessments on the harvest are not optimistic, alas. [video shows interview with V. Shcherbak, first deputy minister of agriculture of Russia]

[Begin Shcherbak recording] The harvest for the Russian Federation as a whole is expected to be approximately average for recent years. But if we are speaking about figures, then as far as cereals go, 92-96 million tonnes of grain is expected. [end recording]

As in previous years, Russia will have to purchase part of its foodstuffs from abroad. And despite such forecasts, the leadership of the operational center thinks that there are no grounds for frightening the people with looming famine.

'Recommended Price Level' for Grain Established

OW1207152192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1201 GMT 12 Jul 92

[From the "INTERFAX Business Report" feature; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture, Committee on Grain Products, Russian Agrarian Union and the Association of Farmers have all agreed on Friday [10 July], after long consultations, to establish "the recommended price level" for grain harvested in 1992—10,000 roubles a ton [as received]. At the same time all sides which signed the agreement submitted a recommendation to the government to keep retail prices for bread, macaroni and mixed fodder "at their present levels".

Experts note that a state purchase price for grain at 10,000 roubles per ton will lead to an increase in the price of bread in stores to a minimum of 26 roubles a kilo. In order to keep the price of bread at its present level the state should grant subsidies amounting to about 50 bn [billion] roubles until the end of the year.

The established price is a result of a compromise: previously the Committee on Prices suggested a base price of 6,800 roubles but, on the other hand, grain producers are demanding 15 to 20 thousand roubles per ton.

INTERFAX was informed that the established price for grain was submitted Friday evening for the approval of Yegor Gaydar, the acting head of government.

The volume of state grain purchases for 1992, according to a presidential decree, should come up to 29.1 mn [million] tons.m However, experts think that 20 mn tons is a more realistic number.

Resolution on Harvest, Procurement Measures

PM1307105192 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 10 Jul 92 p 2

[Russian Government Resolution No. 465 "On Additional Measures To Ensure the Prompt Gathering of the Harvest and Procurement of Agricultural Produce in 1992."]

[Text] In view of the complex situation prevailing in agriculture necessitating the adoption of additional measures to ensure that the cultivated harvest is gathered promptly and that the maximum possible amount of grain, sugar beet, potatoes, vegetables, and other agricultural crops is brought into state resources, the Russian Government resolves:

1. That, with a view to effecting the organized gathering of the harvest and transportation of agricultural produce, the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, the Russian Ministry of Industry, the Russian Ministry of Fuel and Power Generation, the Russian Ministry of Trade and Material Resources, the Russian Ministry of Railways, the Russian Ministry of Transport, the councils of ministers of republics within the Russian Federation, the executive organs in krays, oblasts, and autonomous formations, and the leaders of agricultural, maintenance, processing, procurement, and transport enterprises and organizations, should:

supply by 1 August 1992 the harvesting equipment, trucks, and spare parts allocated to agriculture in accordance with the quotas for the first three quarters of 1992, as well as the trucks allocated by general use transport enterprises;

ensure during the 1992 harvest the steady supply of fuel and lubricants to agro-industrial complex consumers in accordance with monthly operations schedules, where necessary by reducing shipments to other consumers. Prohibit the unauthorized use of fuels and lubricants allocated to the agro-industrial complex. Grant the Russian Ministry of Fuel and Power Generation the right to channel up to 90 percent of the crude oil extracted, along with the output of oil refineries, to meet state needs during the harvest period (July-October 1992);

ensure the top priority provision of freightcars, ships, and containers for the shipment of motor vehicles, tractors, trailers, agricultural vehicles, equipment, spare parts, motor vehicle tires, rolled metal, fruit and vegetable packaging, and mineral fertilizers, as well as grain and other agricultural produce. Organizations selling oil are to dispatch petroleum products during the harvest period on presentation of freight. Establish that above-plan shipments of agricultural produce are effected at current rates;

organize procurement enterprises' acceptance of grain, sugar beet, oilseed and other crops from kolkhozes, sovkhozes, peasant (individual), and other farms for storage after they have effected the compulsory sale of these products to state resources;

set up for the harvest period republic, kray, oblast, and rayon harvesting staffs and centers to coordinate and manage shipments, providing them with operational communications;

enlist the requisite number of seasonal workers from among workers discharged from industrial enterprises and servicemen discharged into the reserves, along with personnel from state institutions and organizations, a.d students and pupils at educational establishments.

2. That the Russian Ministry of Trade and Material Resources, the Russian Ministry of Industry, and the Russian Ministry of Agriculture should:

ensure that by 1 September 1992 agro-industrial complex consumers are supplied with at least 75 percent of the annual supply of rolled metal and pipes envisaged by the contracts that have been concluded. Make it mandatory for leaders of metallurgical enterprises to supply the above output as a top priority in response to requests from agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations over and above the amounts specified in the contracts that have been concluded;

procure and supply the agro-industrial complex with 3,000 tonnes of welding electrodes by 15 August 1992.

3. That 50,000 tonnes of motor vehicle gasoline and 30,000 tonnes of diesel fuel be allocated from Russian Government reserves to the Russian Tsentrosoyuz [Central Union of Consumer Societies] to organize the procurement and shipment of potatoes and vegetables from remote population centers and their dispatch to areas of the Far North and industrial centers.

4. That the Russian Ministry of the Economy, the Russian Ministry of Finance, the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, and the Russian Ministry of Trade and Material Resources Committee for Grain Products, in conjunction with the Russian Tsentrosoyuz, draft within one week a Russian Government agreement with the Central Bank of the Russian Federation regarding the provision of additional preferential credits via the Russian Republic Agricultural Bank and other commercial banks:

to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, peasant (individual) farms, repair and technical, supply, and other agricultural enterprises and formations for the implementation of harvesting work;

to Russian Ministry of Agriculture Committee for the Food and Processing Industry enterprises in order to prepare for the agricultural processing season, for settlements [raschety] with enterprises for supplied output, for the procurement of agricultural produce harvested in 1992, and in order to pay for raw materials and semi-manufactures;

to general-use motor vehicle transport enterprises in order to acquire trucks and form motor vehicle convoys to bring in the harvest;

to associations and enterprises under the Russian Ministry of Trade and Material Resources Committee for Grain Products for transactions (including prepayment) with kolkhozes, sovkhozes, peasant (individual), farms and other commodity producers involving grain and oilseed crops sold to state resources;

to livestock breeding complexes, poultry farms, and pedigree farms for the procurement of grain in excess of the amount of grain supplied to state resources;

to Russian Tsentrosoyuz procurement organizations for advance payment for procurements of potatoes and vegetables supplied to state resources and also for procurement of commodities for sale to workers employed in the harvesting, procurement, and processing of this year's harvest.

Establish that preferential credits for procurements of grain, oilseed crops, potatoes, and vegetables are granted on condition that contracts be concluded for the compulsory delivery of this produce to state resources. If contracts are not implemented, farms are to pay a forfeit to the budget equivalent to the cost of the produce not delivered and are to compensate procurement enterprises and organizations for the interest on the bank credit used for advance payments at the full rate set by the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, while procurement enterprises and organizations lose the right to the corresponding proportion of the preferential credit.

5. That the Russian Ministry of Finance allocate 130 million rubles [R] to the Russian Ministry of Defense to finance expenditure incurred in the formation and transportation of motorized battalions to bring in the 1992 harvest.

Final accounting with the Russian Ministry of Defense for expenditure incurred in forming, redeploying, and disbanding motorized battalions, and for expenditure in drafting and discharging reserve personnel which is not covered by the motorized battalions' earnings, is to be carried out a month after the work of bringing in the harvest has ended.

6. Establish that grain and grain products, raw materials for the production of mixed feed, and oilseed crops are only to be exported from the Russian Federation in the period 1992-1993 in accordance with quotas and licenses issued by the Russian Ministry of Trade and Material Resources Committee for Grain Products and the Russian Ministry of Agriculture. Enterprises, organizations and firms that sell these products without licenses are to be fined, without the right to appeal, a sum equivalent to three times the value of the produce sold. The money levied is to be channeled into the republic's budget.

The procedure for levying the above monies is to be prescribed by the Russian State Taxation Service, the Russian State Customs Committee, and the Russian Ministry of Transport.

7. That the Russian Ministry of Agriculture prepare for submission to the Russian Supreme Soviet a proposal to waive, by way of an exception in 1992, the levying of value added tax on the proportion of wage payments by kolkhozes and sovkhozes represented by payments in kind, as well as on the payment-in-kind part of expenditures incurred on wages and the foodstuffs used to provide public catering for workers recruited to bring in the harvest, and to exempt students, pupils, and servicemen enlisted in 1992 for harvesting and other agricultural work from paying income tax on their earnings.

8. To authorize the provision of an incentive of R20 in 1992 for workers at Russian Ministry of Trade and Material Resources Committee for Grain Products enterprises and organizations for every tonne of grain, oilseed crops, and high-grade seeds procured in excess of compulsory deliveries and also to use up to 1 percent of the grain and oilseed crops procured by state resources in excess of the compulsory delivery levels to provide incentives for enterprise collectives.

9. To establish that agricultural commodity producers are compensated from the republic's budget for 40 percent of the cost of the agricultural equipment sold to them in return for agricultural produce sold in excess of the compulsory delivery levels.

That the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, the Russian Ministry of Trade and Material Resources Committee for Grain Products, and the Russian Ministry of Finance formulate within 15 days the procedure for supplying and paying for the above equipment with consideration for the price level of agricultural produce.

10. That the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Russian Ministry of Security take the requisite steps to step up the fight against theft of the harvest.

11. That within two weeks the Russian Ministry of the Economy, the Russian Ministry of Agriculture, and the Russian Ministry of Trade and Material Resources Committee for Grain Products submit to the Russian Government a preliminary estimate of the grain in state resources from the 1992 harvest. [Signed] Ye. Gaydar [Dated] Moscow, 7 July 1992

Labor Issues

Union Leaders Concerned About Delayed Wages

LD1007055192 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0400 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Leaders of Far Eastern trade unions have expressed concern about the delayed payments of wages in a telegram to Russian President Yeltsin and

Klochkov, leader of the Russian Federation of Independent Trade Unions. Spontaneous protests of working people are taking place in many branches and enterprises of the Far East; they can lead to unpredictable consequences, the telegram warns.

Defense Social Explosion 'Threat' Cited

PM1307083792 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Tatyana Khudyakova: "Muscovite 'Defense Workers' Ready For Warning Strike"]

[Text] Representatives of the coordinating committee of labor collectives from Moscow's defense industry held a press conference 8 July. The committee acts on behalf of 700,000 Muscovites employed in this field.

Committee Chairman Mikhail Antontsev said that the meeting with journalists was necessary for two reasons. The first is that the press is unaware of the threat of a social explosion among defense industry personnel. The second is the lack of an official response from the government or the parliament to the demands made by "defense workers" a month ago.

There are 12 demands. Ranging from general demands—that enterprises' reciprocal debts be offset, the problem of cash shortage resolved, and the suspension of the power supply and the disconnecting of communications systems banned—to more "specialized," exclusively sectoral demands. They are demanding payment [raschet] for output produced under the state order, the formation of the state order itself, the indexation of circulating capital, and the unfreezing of hard currency accounts, as well as the right to autonomous foreign economic activity.

The speakers think that the root cause of all the sector's troubles should be sought in the lack of a clear military and defense doctrine. This has resulted in "defense workers" still not knowing the proportion represented by and the nature of the state order within their total output and for that reason being unable to shape their own policy for survival and reorientation to a civilian consumer.

Hopes of mutually beneficial partnership relations with Western firms have proved illusory. Initial experience has shown that foreign companies and firms are trying to place orders in Russia for the most "unskilled" [chernyy] metals- and power-intensive, environmentally dirty output.

Defense enterprises are not as yet under "threat" of privatization for a whole number of reasons. There is no program or clear mechanism for its implementation that would take into consideration the specific nature of the sector and represent the state's interests in this field. Nor is there a lucid idea of the key element: Can a state defense enterprise officially become bankrupt?

Muscovite defense workers' average wages are fluctuating between 1200 and 1700 rubles. One-third of the total number of employees are on unpaid administrative leave and some have been transferred to a three-day working week. It is estimated that 25 percent of workers will be dismissed in the third quarter of the year and that by the end of the year 50 percent of defense workers will be unemployed.

"We have already begun picketing government and parliament buildings. If we do not obtain an official response to our demands by 11 July, we will declare an indefinite warning strike at enterprises," Mikhail Antontsev said. "Our colleagues from Saratov, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Penza, Ryazan, Nizhniy Novgorod, and other cities are ready to join us."

Union Chairman Doubts Miners To Strike

OW1007133092 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1027 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The trade union of the workers of coal industry expressed its doubt concerning the information on possible all-Russian strikes of miners beginning September 1 if the government does not pay off its debt in wages' payment. Recently this information has been spread by the Independent Trade Union of Miners.

"At present we are conducting negotiations with the government to ease the tension in the coal regions of Russia caused by cash deficit", the chairman of the branch trade union Vitali Budko told "IF" [INTERFAX]. He officially declared that his trade union will not appeal to the miners to begin mass demonstrations.

Explaining his position, Budko stressed the danger of putting forward an issue on confidence in the government in the course of the strike and "we do not want this". Besides, he said, a minors' strike "will simply throw the Russian industry and will put an end to economic reforms". According to Budko, a number of trade unions' leaders declaring on their readiness to announce a strike simply suffer "from emotions which prevail over the common sense".

According to a questionnaire conducted among workers by the Federation of Independent Trade Unions the majority of workers refutes a strike as a measure of achieving their goals and preferred meetings, demonstrations, and picketing.

The trade union of the workers of coal industry unites 1 million 150 thousand members in all the coal regions of Russian. For comparison, the Independent Trade Union of Miners unites 20 thousand people. Its members constitute the majority only at two Russian mines.

Union Leader Reproaches Government, Leadership

OW1307115992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1007 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Arkadiy Volskiy has reproached the government and leadership of Russia with absence of "definite priorities" in the economic policy and with the struggle for power to the damage of the reform. Monday [13 July] in his interview with the programme "Morning" of "Ostankino" TV company Volskiy said that "on the whole" the union of manufacturers and businessmen headed by him maintains loyalty to the cabinet of Yeltsin-Gaydar.

Volskiy appealed to the Russian leadership to pay more attention to maintaining the present level of the industrial production and warned that the directors who "face the workers every day" are "almost exhausted" by the current problems.

Volskiy criticized the attempts to receive the financial support of the West and expressed doubt in respect to the ability of the country's leadership to distribute credits: according to him, there is a danger that "the money will be thrown into the city sewerage." "We are running round the world with a stretched hand almost at the brink of national humiliation," said Volskiy mentioning the fact that the domestic enterprises have about 20 billion dollars abroad. [sentence as received].

According to Volskiy, the union of manufacturers and businessmen is waiting that the [as received] government will begin implementation of the middle-term programme of actions (programme of Yevgeniy Yasin) which envisages a step-by-step reconstructing of the Russian economy in the near two-three years. "We would not like to have any conflicts with the government," Volskiy said considering the need of undoubted implementation of "Yasin's programme."

Volskiy addressed the representatives of the high echelons of Russian power (parliament, government, and presidential apparatus) "to stop struggle for power" and to distribute the responsibility for realization of reforms.

Economic Issues

Experts Predict Recession, Unemployment Figures

OW1007144692 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1259 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The director of the expert institute of the Russian union of manufacturers and businessmen Yevgeniy Yasin and the leader of the working center of the economic reforms under the Russian government Sergey Vasilyev predict that the recession of industrial production will constitute 15% this year. 5 million unemployed are expected to be in Russia in the next year. According to the experts, it will be possible to slow down inflation to 3% monthly by the middle of the next year.

Friday [10 July] at a press conference in Moscow Yasin and Vasilyev presented a programme of economic reforms' deepening.

Speaking on introduction of a fixed exchange rate of currencies in respect to ruble, Yasin said that "for the time being the government abstains from its introduction", as the position of the independent states constituting the ruble zone has been not defined yet. This issue is to be solved as soon as the republics introduce their own currency or subordinate to the demands of the Central bank, he stressed.

The final variant of the programme is expected to be ready by September. This delay is necessary "for comprehensive discussion and possibly for a wider consolidation of the society for its implementation".

10,000 People Registered Unemployed in Moscow

LD1207122992 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] The head of Moscow's Department of Labor and Employment, (?Igor Zaslavskiy), says some 10,000 citizens have registered as unemployed in this city. Most of them were female white collar workers. Their average age is hovering around 40. As a rule they were fired when their firms were reoriented for a different kind of production or simply found redundant. (?Zaslavskiy) feels the number of unemployed will be growing in Moscow and will reach by year's end 50-60,000.

Government Oil Pricing Policy Criticized

MK1007144192 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jul 92 p 4

[Nikolay Myakinnik "Prognosis": "Competence in Scales of Populism. By Regulating Oil Prices We Sacrifice the Economy As a Whole"]

[Text] Today it is possible to criticize the Russian leaders' economic policy: It is devoid of substance and is of a chaotic, ill-considered nature that is destructive to the state and the economy. The government [ono] creates by its own activity many problems which are extremely difficult for the country and which it then tries agonizingly and not too successfully to overcome.

It is not always possible to agree with these assessments. It is clear, however, that the government is being tested for its ability to govern under the new economic conditions.

But now we have gotten the resolution "On State Regulation of Prices for Energy Resources, Other Kinds of Output, and Services." The prices of oil are 1,800-2,200 rubles [R] per tonne and of natural gas R1,100-1,600 per 1,000 cubic meters for all consumers except the public. In the opinion of Economics Minister A. Nechayev, this

is a long-awaited measure. It is thought that the government is rectifying its past mistake, when it granted to oil-extracting enterprises the right to sell 40 percent of energy resources at free prices. It was a mistake because the enterprises showed symptoms of a chronic disease in our society: Instead of using the right, they began abusing it, going so far as corruption.

It is quite important that compensation is envisaged for the losses which vitally important sectors, food producers, and transport workers will incur in connection with the increase in the prices of energy resources: A price regulation fund is being set up for them under the Russian Ministry of Finances. It is being formed by means of deductions from those oil-extracting enterprises that overstepped the ceiling of the highest permissible prices. I believe that the government can also be credited with securing the IMF's understanding of the forced nature of the intermediate step of increasing the prices of energy resources.

In the opinion of many specialists, however, this resolution has still taken a step backward, and a big one too. The intentions were good. To stabilize the working of industry and to support enterprises in the petroleum, gas, and coal-extracting sectors, which are threatened with a sharp curtailment of production. To forestall the loss of the main source of currency receipts...

But it is all a question of how the system works. The old mechanism of oil prices conformed with the general economic situation—the one that existed before—and was an organic part of it. The present mechanism looks like a throwback: Against the overall background of free prices throughout the country there is rigid regulation in the oilfields. We are striking at the sector and virtually consolidating its serious lagging behind other sectors.

If we speak of the correlation of prices for commodities, including those consumed by oil-extracting enterprises, not even the situation that existed before has been reinstated. All prices in the country have increased 15, 25, 30, or more times and have really gotten close to the world level. But here they have increased just five or six times. As a result, according to specialists' estimates, the sector's situation has worsened 2.4 times.

We have exacerbated the real situation. It is like this: There is no confidence on the part of creditors (both our own and foreign ones), and consequently no purchases of equipment. Wells are being closed. Investments do not cover the capacities that are going out of commission or ensure the sector's development. Without additional capacities being commissioned, virtually 20 percent of oil production is lost in a year.

By reducing oil exports Russia will inevitably lose out in the importing of commodities. Therefore, if the desire to keep the volume of export deliveries unchanged prevails, the government could plunge Russian oil consumers into a still graver crisis. It is clear that this threatens to complicate the entire economic situation within the country, not to stabilize it. In other words, the result could prove the opposite to what is intended.

There is no denying that it is hard for the government to maneuver. Where is the dividing line between society's deep-seated interests, an understanding of which requires special knowledge, and the populism of immediate needs? Populism lives in a niche formed by the government's unexplained policy. For this is their intimidating argument: An increase in oil prices by 500-600 percent will cause the overall level of prices to increase 50-100 percent. No, the share of oil in spending on the end product is certainly not that great. (We are not talking of petroleum products. Here, of course, there is a direct link). We are all victims of the snare of the old administrative edict consciousness, on which interested parties speculate. For, with free price formation, prices do not depend on spending at all, but on the correlation between supply and demand.

Let us take the metallurgical sector. An analysis conducted in metallurgical combines showed that the profitability of their output reached 180-300 percent, i.e. the production cost amounted to just 25-30 percent of the price. According to specialists' forecasts, the prices index in general for various types of output will reach at least 1,000 percent by the end of this year, compared with the end of last year. But it certainly will not be high oil prices that are to blame for that. On the contrary, it will, rather, be the full liberalization of the kind that oil workers seek. Incidentally, the IMF will, in time, have a lowering influence on consumer prices.

The real losses as at present will later turn into additional earnings from exports. Specifically, during the first four months of this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, extraction fell by 20 million tonnes (60 million tonnes over a year). They could still have "worked" on our market and provided imported goods worth an additional R200 billion this year alone—which would undoubtedly have lowered the overall level of prices. All this leads to still greater losses.

Why the halfhearted nature of the government's decision on oil prices? Have political methods of management again gained the upper hand over economic ones? Pressure from the power structures? If you recall, the Sixth Congress of Russian People's Deputies advocated a phased price hike. But there are phases and phases. Neither R350 nor R2,200 for a tonne of oil ensures the profitability that would make it possible to increase or at least maintain the level of extraction that has been attained. The producers still have neither the desire nor the opportunity to extract oil.

The peaceful coexistence between competence and populism is coming to an end. If we seriously reckon on emerging from the crisis, a clash between them is inevitable. The public consciousness must evidently learn the elements of knowledge which used to be considered narrowly specialized. Without this there is no intelligent support (or condemnation) of the government's actions.

The government, for its part, must help public awareness. Without explanatory work the government's measures will be perceived in a distorted way and even given the opposite interpretation.

For not many people realize to this day that there is no easy, beneficial way, and any single one—let us emphasize this—of the possible options in the pricing policy is associated with losses. This prognosis is all the more important, in what case will they be less? Specialists believe that the losses, if low prices are maintained, will undoubtedly be greater, compared with the negative consequences of their liberalization. Every month the delay in raising prices requires, for example, the allocation of an additional R132 billion from the budget.

The prices of energy sources must be increased—this is unambiguous. Moreover, they will, in the end (or maybe soon), be brought closer to world prices. Let us note: The world price of a tonne of oil at the present exchange rate of currencies stands at approximately R15,000, i.e. six times higher than our present ceiling. The sector which gives the country the maximum share of hard currency has been maintained for decades by budget infusions. This is artificial unprofitability, made in Moscow.

Incidentally, we are not being original here. The low price of oil has slowed down the progress of energy reforms in other major countries too. Except for Japan, which, having calculated everything well, did not lower prices and thereby gained greatly. It smoothed the fluctuations of the market and encouraged the broad development of alternative sources of energy.

The present Russian Government is thought to adhere to the "Thatcher policy": willful and firm, but aimed at developing market relations. In actual fact, though, there is an obvious deviation both in firmness and in the policy of a market. When people diverge, they sacrifice something. In this case—the fuel and energy complex and, thus, economic efficiency as a whole.

It is curious, not so long ago six scientific centers conducted an assessment of the so-called "backlash" from the increase in the prices of energy sources. And the result? Their conclusions varied and were even directly conflicting. The truth is evidently that until the Russian economy really rights itself and begins the liberalization of prices and the introduction of the market in the basic sectors, it will not acquire a predictable nature, and competence will be measured in the scales of populism.

5,000 Ruble Notes Not Introduced on 10 Jul

LD1107014792 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 92

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] According to Yegor Gaydar, as of today, 10 July, 5,000 ruble notes were supposed to come into circulation so as to resolve the cash shortage crisis by the end of summer. However, Zinchenko, head of the Central Bank's directorate for regulating money circulation, told us by phone that he is annoyed by this report, adding that the bank has only today sent a letter to the Russian parliament asking that the issue of this note be permitted.

Privatization Issues

'Avtomatika' Group Seeks Commercial Clients

PM1007103192 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1900 GMT 7 Jul 92

[Video report by N. Buchatskaya and O. Ivanov; from the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] [Buchatskaya] Until very recently the concept of a state secret was still a powerful idea in our country. The "Avtomatika" Science and Production Association, which worked for the defense industry for many years, developing coded information systems, has undergone conversion. On 7 July, a press conference was held here for interested parties. The latest models of coded communications were presented for the attention of, in particular, commercial set-ups: a telephone with a protection system which, when in use, allows for confidential conversations; a bugged wall clock to eavesdrop on the information you need. They say that some of these are in the Kremlin. The 100-K telegraph system, which previously existed only for the military-industrial complex, and also a system of secret telephone communications developed for the USSR Government are now being offered for widespread use. And whereas before the situation was that...

[V. Kravchenko, deputy director of "Avtomatika" Scientific Production Association] In terms of any information of a personal nature, and in terms of information of an association or enterprise, everything was accessible for bugging and for being discovered by the state structure.

[Buchatskaya] ....now there is some hope of keeping personal secrets secret, albeit only for the very wealthy for the time being. [video shows outside of multistory building with satellite dish in front]

Council Formed To Speed Up Privatization

LD1207122192 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English 1259 GMT 11 Jul 92

[From the "Domestic Market" section]

[Text] Moscow—A large group of Moscow-based consulting companies have formed a Social Council on Privatization. In his July 10 interview for PF [POSTFACTUM], the chairman of the new council, Director of the Center for Social and Economic Reconstruction of Enterprises Vladimir Grigoriyev disclosed that the council's founding conference, which was held on July 9 at the Moscow property committee Moscomimushchestvo, attracted some 100 managers and representatives of consulting companies, offering their services in the field

of state and municipal property privatization. According to its charter, the main aim of the newly formed council is to speed up privatization processes. The council intends to draft methodological guides on how to privatize state and municipal property, as well as carry out expert analysis of privatization documents, give consulting and information services, and assist council members in finding potential partners. Grigoriyev also said that the council's founding documents were signed by representatives of some 50 companies already possessing the Moscow Property Committee's certificates for the right to engage in this field of privatization.

According to unofficial information, nearly 250 companies, organizations, and individuals engage privatization consulting in Moscow. Vladimir Grigoriyev said that all of them would be able to become members of the new Social Council on Privatization after their organizations register their founding documents with the Moscow Property Committee. Presumably, this registration procedure will take only two weeks.

Shipyard Converts From Military Workload

OW1307081192 Moscow Central Television First Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 1845 GMT 9 Jul 92

[Video report by V. Batalov; from the "Utro" program]

[Text] And now for some news from St. Petersburg where some interesting things have been happening. [video cuts to show a "Sovremennyy" class destroyer painted with red undercoating alongside pier, and cargo ships under construction]

[Begin Batalov recording] Conversion—what a rich harvest of new ideas and mistakes it has raised. At the Severnaya wharf unfinished ships were not cut up for scrap and people were not sacked. Instead, ways to survive were sought. Until recently, two thirds of overall production volume was made up of military orders, today the figures favor civilian products. Dry cargo ships and roll-on, roll-off freighters are now being built on the slipways, while at the same time the plant continues to build destroyers.

A few days ago the country's oldest shipbuilding wharf became the property of the collective. Privatization of the number one enterprise of the defense complex was approved by the Russian Government.

The people of St. Petersburg have also noticed the satellite antenna that appeared recently in the city with the letters BCL on it. [video shows small parabolic antenna, marked with the letters "BCL" in Latin script and "BKL" in Cyrillic letters, attached to side of building, then cuts to show technicians installing equipment] This joint enterprise, Baltic Communications Limited, is concluding test operations on an international digital telephone communications system. The satellite earth station in the business center of the city's largest hotel has been provided with first rate equipment by a leading U.S. and British companies.

Now, with the help of the satellite antenna, St. Petersburg is linked with the entire planet. If you have friends in the Ivory Coast and you have convertible currency you can reach them by phone in a matter of seconds. [end recording]

Government Economic Program Rationale Examined

PM1007112192 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jul 92 First Edition p 1

[Yevgeniy Khudokormov "Commentary": "To Revival Via Crisis"]

[Text] We do not consider the work on the draft program for deepening economic reforms to be finished and we are using the time remaining until the next session of the Supreme Soviet to hone and improve it, Professor Yevgeniy Yasin, one of the leaders of the work, said at a press conference in the out-of-town village of Volynskoye, where work on the document has been under way for two months.

As you know, the situation that has now taken shape in the economy and society is very difficult. Events may take various courses. However, the draft's authors are convinced that the right way out of the crisis has been chosen. In their opinion, this is the quickest route to Russia's revival, one that entails the least losses and problems. According to the program we have to get through three stages in the transition to a market economy. The first constitutes the period of crisis development, where the main thing will be liberalization and financial stabilization. Restoration of the national economy will begin during the second phase. Institutional changes designed to create conditions for the development of enterprise and competition will take place. It is only during the third phase that an economic upsurge is expected, an upsurge that will go hand in hand with the radical reconstruction of the entire system.

It is extremely important to be consistent, the specialists insisted, and not try to leapfrog even a single stage. We are being advised to suspend financial stabilization and engage in the structural restructuring of production, Yasin explained his position, but that kind of restructuring in current conditions is an utter pipe dream. Fruitful structural changes in the economy are only possible on the basis of real savings and real investments, rather than those which are underwritten by the hollow pieces of paper that symbolize money nowadays. We are told: Let's immediately demonopolize the economy. But what does "immediately" mean? Build new plants? That is a lengthy and often unwise process. Break up the old ones into smaller units? In most cases they are technologically "knit together" into a single unit. Demonopolization is also a process that takes time. Were a foreign competitor to appear on the national market, the monopolist would immediately be put in his place. But

special conditions are needed to attract competitors. These conditions must be created.

At the same time, the decline in production that is inevitable during a period of radical reform must not go beyond a certain point. The country's basic life support systems must be preserved. In this connection the draft program singles out certain priorities: the fuel and energy base, food, conversion, housing, and communications. Means of providing them with support have been defined—foreign investments, money from the industrial development fund, credit, etc. The only thing the people compiling the draft have tried to avoid is tax concessions, since they think that these do not normally produce the anticipated effect and may be another destabilizing factor in our country. By and large the strategic policy is not to try to keep everyone afloat, but to only help a top priority category of economically and socially important production units or those who are desperately fighting to survive and are willing to work mentally and physically to save themselves.

Explaining the need to retain subsidies for the countryside, the authors of the program stressed that subsidies will now be allocated from the budget under the supervision of the Supreme Soviet, primarily for specific effective programs. Presumably this means an end to the free credits that farms took in the past without thinking and often "forgot" to return.

Journalists also inquired whether the draft's provisions and ideas have been coordinated with the IMF. No, was the response. We worked autonomously without looking to anyone, and we see the task of the government and the president as being to persuade the IMF that this is the only possible path for Russia and that it will take it regardless of how international financial circles like its program.

Social Issues

Confidence in Yeltsin 'Practically Vanished'

PM0907122592 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 92 p 2

[Unattributed report under the "Impassive Statistics" rubric: "Number of Starving on the Increase"]

[Text] Staff from the Sociopolitical Research Institute have polled a reliable sample of 1,163 people in 25 regions of the Russian Federation. The first poll was conducted at the beginning of March, and the second at the end of May. Both investigations showed that the Russian Federation President's economic program does not suit the interests of the majority of the population. In March, 70.7 percent of respondents held this view, whereas 74.8 percent were of this opinion at the end of May. The proportion of people with a positive view of the president's program dropped from 14.7 to 11.1 percent over this period. Young people aged between 25 and 29 support the program least of all (7.9 percent).

It is well known that the key point in the government's economic policy is an accelerated switch to a total market. Practical steps in this direction were viewed positively by 33.5 percent in March, and by 31.8 percent at the end of May. At the same time the proportion of those who do not approve of these steps has for the first time exceeded 50 percent of Russians: Whereas 47 percent did not approve at the beginning of the spring, at the end of spring the total was 53 percent. This increased dissatisfaction is noted in all age groups except young people under the age of 25. Hostility to the market reforms is growing particularly quickly among the most able-bodied population (among people between the ages of 30 and 34 it has increased 13.4 percent in less than two months) and pensioners over 65 years (an increase of 11.1 percent).

This growing negative attitude to the economic policy that is currently being implemented is attributable primarily to the perceptible slump in Russians' prosperity. The sociologists asked the respondents to assess the situation as regards food products. The proportion of those who think that the situation has "improved" has remained practically unchanged. In March it was 39.2 percent, at the end of May 38.4 percent. One-third of those polled believe that the food situation has "gotten worse." One-fourth of those polled prefer the "no change" position.

The tendency toward impoverishment is also illustrated by the marked reduction (from 38.9 to 29.3 percent) in the proportion of those who, despite the price rises, are able to "pay for everything." Just as marked is the increase in the number of those who are "denying themselves a number of things." At the beginning of the spring the figure stood at about 57 percent, and at the end of spring it was 65 percent, i.e. practically two-thirds of those polled. The further increase in the number of Russians who put themselves in the category of "I sometimes go hungry" is particularly worrying. In March 3.8 percent assessed their situation in these terms, and at the end of May the proportion was one in 20.

In the prevailing economic situation people are increasingly afflicted by pessimism and mistrust. The proportion of respondents hoping for charity at home, aid from abroad, and state support is falling steadily. Russians' confidence in B.N. Yeltsin has practically vanished as well. Whereas in March 5.5 percent associated their expectations with him, only 3.6 percent remained at the end of May. Even the number of people hoping for support from their family has almost halved: Only 8.2 percent of Russians still retain this hope. The polls show that the sociopolitical and economic catastrophe affecting the state is increasingly being supplemented by human catastrophe among its citizens. People are ceasing to believe in themselves: Although reliance on personal activity remains the main element in maintaining a relatively bearable life for one's fellow citizens, this too is diminishing. More than one-third of the

respondents no longer have confidence even in themselves. And 13 percent of those polled noted that they "do not have confidence in anything."

It seems that the obvious deterioration in citizens' prosperity and social sense, and their gloomy outlook on the future (three-fifths of those polled have already stopped believing in the possibility of an improvement in their own material position even in the indefinite future), are the real sources of the increase in social tension.

Media

Prosecutor Protests Registration of Concern

PM1007112592 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 92 p 1

[Report by Georgiy Ovcharenko: "Is the Act of Registration of 'IZVESTIYA Concern' Illegal?"]

[Text] The editorial office has learned from reliable sources that the leadership of the Russian Prosecutor's Office lodged a protest on the evening of 9 July at Moscow City Hall regarding the act of registration of the limited liability company "IZVESTIYA Concern." To double-check the information, I called Senior Prosecutor V. Kuragina. Vera Sergeyevna answered my question with a question:

"Where did you get this information from?"

I had to explain the provisions of the Law on the Press to the senior prosecutor.

"Vera Sergeyevna, does the information about the protest, if it is indeed a protest, constitute a state secret?"

"No, it does not," the senior prosecutor eventually conceded, confirming that "a protest over the act of registration of 'IZVESTIYA Concern' has indeed been submitted."

However, she refused to talk about the grounds for doing this, saying that it was not within her purview. I called A. Khvalin, chief of administration of the Russian Prosecutor's Office.

"If it were up to me," Aleksandr Mikhaylovich said, "I would even give you a copy of the protest. But we have a procedure: Communications to the press can only go through the public relations center."

Clearly, following the leak of information about the "State Committee for the State of Emergency case" to a West German magazine, the Russian Federation Prosecutor's Office got such a fright that it is now taking absolutely no chances...

Ostankino Grants Airtime to Opposition Groups

OW1007184292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1740 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Russian Christian-Democratic movement, the Constitutional Democrats Party and the Russian Popular Union have agreed with the managers of the "OSTANKINO" television company to have time on the air on channel one in a new program called "Face to Face with the Opposition". The deputy chairman of the CDP Dmitriy Rogozin has told IF [INTERFAX] that at first the program will be a bimonthly. Taking part in the first program will be First Deputy Foreign Minister Fedor Shelov-Kovedyaev and Galina Starovoytova.

They will be opposed by the leader of the Russian Popular Union Sergey Baburin, co-chairman of the Christian movement Ilya Konstantinov and deputy chairman of the CDP Dmitriy Rogozin.

Program Featuring Former Vice President Banned

LD1107212592 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] The leadership of the Russian Television has banned the next program of the "Moment of Truth" series, in which observer commentator Andrey Karaulov was talking with Gennadiy Yanayev, from being broadcast. The leadership of the Russian Television believes that the former vice president's confessions will be of no interest to the viewers. It is not clear what is going to happen to the program next. This was reported by the NEGA agency.

Newspaper Dispensed With News Agency Services

PM1207152192 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 92 Morning Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "IZVESTIYA Turns Down ANI's Services"]

[Text] In issue No 157 IZVESTIYA published a brief report put out by ANI on a telephone conversation said to have taken place between U.S. President George Bush and Azerbaijan President Abulfaz Elchibey on 6 July. ANI cited Azerbaijan Radio as its source.

"From beginning to end the report is sheer lies and disinformation. The talks did not take place and Azerbaijan Radio issued no reports on them," the telegram that the editorial office received from Sh. Medzhidov, general director of Azerbaijan Radio and deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan State TV and Radio Company, in Baku said.

On 9 July ANI itself apologized for the mistake.

With the advent of the era of glasnost many unofficial, independent news agencies began to appear in the domestic information market. Some of them, like

INTERFAX, for example, have built up a respectable reputation both at home and abroad. This reputation has been won not just by the timeliness of the reports but also their reliability. In principle competition in the information market is healthy. However, the main principle in the information business was and remains the reliability of reports. For many reasons that, sadly, is lacking among a number of the new agencies. Regrettably, it is lacking at ANI as well. Henceforth IZVESTIYA is dispensing with that agency's services.

Journalists Urged To Tell Truth About Dniester

LD1207034592 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0849 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul—Seven journalists, representing the "Ostankino" Television Company, ITAR-TASS agency, newspapers MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, and SOBESEDNIK, have appealed to their colleagues, calling on them to tell the truth about the Dniester Region and not to yield to "a direct or fogged pressure," when they are required to adhere to the principle of equal responsibility of the sides involved in the conflict. Moreover, this process, according to the authors of the appeal, "takes place simultaneously at different editorial offices."

The authors of the appeal, which was received by ITAR-TASS on 10 July, stress that "journalistic objectivity does not consist in balancing points of view of different sides. In our opinion, it consists in revealing and reporting real checked facts with consequent conclusions on the basis of them."

Supreme Soviet

Dniester Crisis Debate Proves 'Long, Stormy'

PM1007151592 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jul 92 Morning Edition pp 1,2

[Report by Sergey Chugayev: "Russian Parliament Authorizes Use of 14th Army as Peacekeeping Force"]

[Text] Maybe never before has the Russian Supreme Soviet been as close as it was on the evening of 8 July to adopting a decision which not only would have brought the country to the brink of war with a neighboring state, but would also have involved a string of destructive consequences for Russia itself. On the day that a cease-fire was announced in the Dniester region and the withdrawal of heavy arms and hardware began from the conflict zone, the Russian parliament discussed the text of its statement on the situation in this region.

The main thrust of the statement, adopted as a result of long and stormy debate, is that Russia's supreme legislative organ is giving authorization for the 14th Army to be used in the Dniester region as a peacekeeping force until interstate CIS peacekeeping forces are formed and brought into the conflict zone in accordance with the accord secured between the presidents of Moldova, Ukraine, and Russia.

Colonel General M. Kolesnikov, deputy chief of the Russian General Staff, who addressed the session, said that, according to his department's information, there are now roughly 15,000 people involved in hostilities in the conflict zone on both sides. They have at their disposal about 400 tanks and armored personnel carriers, and approximately 300 guns and mortars. Accordingly, the peacekeeping forces should be equipped with more and better equipment. The Russian General Staff, according to M. Kolesnikov, has drawn up a plan for introducing peacekeeping forces into the conflict zone, but this document has not yet been examined by the supreme military leadership. The peacekeeping forces' tasks will include supervising the cease-fire, imposing a blockade on the main seats of conflict—the cities of Bendery, Tiraspol, Dubossary, and Rybnitsy were cited—disengaging and disarming the sides, and creating conditions for the normal operation of local organs of power.

The deputy chief of the General Staff thinks that the 14th Army can be used as a peacekeeping force until combined CIS forces enter the region, but it would be advisable to reinforce it with two Ukrainian or Byelarusian Army air assault regiments. The general categorically rejected the claims made by a number of deputies that the 14th Army is demoralized and has incurred large losses, and that it is not combat capable and is unmanageable. Army personnel, he stressed, are behaving with courage and determination in this highly complex situation, doing their duty and observing armed neutrality. The Army has not sullied itself in any way—neither by cowardice or by a decline in morale. As for the rumors about losses, according to M. Kolesnikov, they are often grossly exaggerated. The general gave precise figures: During the conflict the 14th Army has suffered two fatalities, one man has gone missing, and several people have been wounded.

Despite the insistence of deputies, M. Kolesnikov refrained from commenting on the well-known statement made by the 14th Army commander, saying that he values General Lebed highly for his personal courage. At the same time, he said that a collegium session has been held at the Russian Defense Ministry voicing perplexity at Gen. Lebed's statement. However, the deputy chief of the General Staff thinks that it is too early to voice a definitive opinion of what the 14th Army commander said; his words may not have been quoted accurately by the mass media. He said that General Semenov, deputy defense minister, who is currently in the Dniester region, has personal instructions from the president to investigate what is going on. At the same time M. Kolesnikov refused to confirm rumors that Gen. Semenov has been sent to the Dniester region to remove Gen. Lebed from his post as the Army's commander.

So, for the first time on 8 July, an extensive representative audience—the parliament—was addressed by representatives of the new Russian Army's supreme military leadership. In the morning they were addressed by Colonel General V. Mironov, deputy defense minister, during the ratification of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, and in the evening by Col. Gen. M. Kolesnikov, deputy chief of the General Staff. I would like to hope that this is no coincidence, but both speeches produced the half-forgotten sense of stability. They well and truly refuted the incipient impression that our generals prefer politics to performing their proper military duty. We saw before us highly qualified professionals with a total grasp of the facts and, most importantly, sober people who are gaining their bearings in the current highly complex political situation; people who are perfectly well aware of the line between a military man performing his military duty and political adventures.

Regrettably, the discussion of the Dniester region statement once again gave us reason to conclude that some deputies who call themselves patriots not only have no idea of where this line lies, but are also apparently simply incapable of working out the consequences of their decisions for the future of Russia itself, for which they tirelessly declare their love. This is confirmed most convincingly by the discussion of the addendum to the statement made by Deputy V. Zhigulin. The crux of the matter is that parliament was asked to say that if Moldova does not suspend hostilities, the Russian Supreme Soviet will consider the question of recognizing the independence of the Dniester republic and of its joining Russia.

The dubious nature of the proposal, from the moral standpoint,is obvious: Independence cannot be a pawn in a political game. This is obviously ill-considered as far as foreign policy is concerned. Ultimately, Ukraine has more right to claim the Dniester region, which was at one time part of Ukraine; thus Russia has been asked not only to get imbroiled in the war with Moldova, but also to enter into conflict with Ukraine. The most dangerous thing is that this decision would catalyze the destructive process within Russia itself. Incidentally, this danger was perceived by some deputies who, despite their varying political bias, simply begged their colleagues to think again. Thus, Deputy I. Andronov, a well-known hardliner, almost had to spell out to the "patriots" that if Zhigulin's amendment were to be adopted, a precedent would be set, following which the Chechnya parliament would be fully entitled to proclaim independence tomorrow and ask Saudi Arabia, for instance, to send inter-Arab peacekeeping forces. Then Tatarstan would follow Chechnya...

However, all these arguments evidently proved beyond the grasp of the "patriots," of whom S. Baburin was the most active. The upshot was that Zhigulin's amendment was almost adopted. I would like to ask the following question: If they are the Russian people's friends, who are their enemies in that case?

The patriots did, however, succeed in taking their revenge. Thanks to their efforts the parliament decided to ask B. Yeltsin to ask the participants in the Helsinki meeting to expel Moldova from their ranks for pursuing a "policy of genocide against their own people." It disregarded the warning from Ye. Ambartsumov, chairman of the parliamentary committee for international affairs—a man who is undoubtedly competent in these matters—that a request expressed in that form would probably be rejected by the conference participants and that the deputies' decision would thus only put B. Yeltsin in an awkward position. However, the parliament voted in favor of this move. The president once again has to seek a way out of the current ambiguous situation.

Law Determines Interior Troops' Duties

LD1007164992 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1636 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Aleksey Tabachnikov]

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS—A law on Interior Troops, adopted by the Russian Parliament on Friday [10 July], determines the tasks of the troops of the Interior Ministry. It stipulates that the Interior Troops are formed to guard the state's interests and guarantee security of citizens, protecting them against criminal and anti-constitutional actions.

According to the law regulations, the Interior Troops are entrusted to help police maintain public order, impose curfew and guard state objects, special cargoes and labor camps.

The law stipulates that the Interior Troops will be recruited on both voluntary and compulsory basis.

Commission Considers Yeltsin Decree Void

LD1107152592 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English 1234 GMT 11 Jul 92

["RF Supreme Soviet Commission Considers RF President's Decree Null and Void"—POSTFACTUM headline; from the "Politics" section]

[Text] RF [Russian Federation] Supreme Soviet Commission for Social Policy believes that the decree of the RF President Boris Yeltsin on transfer of social insurance fund and its trade unions management under subordination of state organs should be recognized as invalid on July 10; while discussing at RF Supreme Soviet the RF president's decree of June 26 was also noted that this decree, adopted without preliminary agreement with Parliament and which caused protests of a number of trade unions, contradicts the legislation on labor and acting constitution.

Vladimir Isakov, leader of the opposition parliamentary faction Russian Unity suggested to appeal to the Constitutional Court with petition in order to check the conformity of this decree with the RF Constitution and to preserve the current order of social insurance allowance payments till the court's decision. Radical democrats and other parliamentary groups objected to this proposal. Finally, it was decided to pass over the decree for discussion to Supreme Soviet committees and to resume consideration on July 14. However, the time limit when the Supreme Soviet has the right to veto the presidential decree expires on July 10.

Law To Defend Constitutional Bodies Viewed

LD1107044292 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1518 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Galina Vinitskaya]

[Text] Moscow, 10 Jul—On 10 July the Russian parliament passed on its first reading of the law "On the Defense of the Constitutional Bodies of State Power." According to the law, state power in the Russian Federation is exercised exclusively by bodies authorized to do so by Russia's Constitution, the constitutions of republics within it, and by legislation adopted on the basis of these constitutions. No one is entitled to appropriate the powers of bodies of state power. It is illegal to suspend or cease the activity of bodies of power, or to create new bodies of power outside the procedure envisaged by the Constitution of the Russian Federation and by the constitutions of republics within it, and bodies which have appropriated the powers of bodies of state power are subject to dissolution.

The parliamentary committee on legislation has been instructed to complete work on the draft taking into account the comments of deputies and to submit it to the Russian Supreme Soviet for its second reading.

Bill on Higher Criminal Responsibility Reviewed

OW1007144492 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1259 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Russia's parliament has passed in the first reading a bill on protecting the constitutional authorities and prescribing higher criminal responsibility for persons calling for a violent overthrow of the constitutional order. Actions of this kind can be punished by a prison term up to three years or a fine equal to 30 monthly wages (about rb 30,000 - IF [INTERFAX]). Hampering the work of the constitutional authorities may entail imprisonment up to 5 years or a fine up to 30 monthly wages.

The bill also changes the wording of a clause in the criminal code to: "An assassination of a statesman or a public figure or a member of state administration linked to their public activities and committed for undermining or weakening the government is punished with prison terms from 10 to 15 years and confiscation of property followed (or not) by internal exile from 2 to 5 years, or death penalty and confiscation of property".

The present definition "treason of motherland" is to be replaced with "high treason" which includes "flight abroad or a refusal to return from abroad" to Russia. The second reading is coming next week.

Discussion on Taxation Law Amendments Completed

LD1007151892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1257 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Alexey Tabachnikov]

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS—The Russian parliament completed the discussion of amendments to the taxation law on Friday [10 July], and refrained from changing the value added tax and export-import duties. They are to be discussed on Tuesday [14 July].

Acting Prime Minister Yegor Gaydar asked parliament not to decrease the VAT [value added tax] as the move may trigger hyperinflation. The parliamentary commission on taxes had proposed to reduce the VAT to 14 per cent on consumer goods and to 7 per cent on food.

However, parliamentarians increased the upper limit of incomes liable to the lowest 12 per cent tax rate from 42 thousand roubles a year to 200 thousand roubles. The maximum tax rate was decreased from 60 to 40 per cent.

Profits reinvested in technical reequipment as well as investments in the modernisation of defence industries undergoing conversion are tax-exempt from now on.

Hearings Held on Russian-German Reform Scheme

PM1307083492 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Jul 92 First Edition p 2

[Report by Olga Burkaleva under the rubric "Parliamentary Hearings": "Adapting the Russian Soul to the German Model"]

[Text] A German goes to work and works, but a Russian goes to work with all his soul. These words of Dostoyevskiy's sprang to mind at the parliamentary hearings held at the White House on 7 July. They were devoted to the start of the fulfillment of the Russian-German program for promoting economic reforms in Russia in the trade sphere. The first stage of the program is being fulfilled on the basis of Moscow Oblast. The preparatory stage of the work has already been completed. The aim of this program, in broad terms, is to improve the population's material conditions. One factor in achieving this goal is privatization in wholesale and retail trade, public catering, the hotel complex, and transport services.

Germans see privatization as not simply a question of substituting private entrepreneurs for state ownership.

They believe that success in the transition to the market depends largely, if not entirely, on the techniques used in that transition. It is proposed to use privatization to break the trade monopoly, creating a wide range of different trading firms from the smallest stores to large supermarkets and restaurants. This will entail structural shifts in the production sphere.

These are the experts who formulated and implemented the privatization program in the former GDR. There, 20,000 enterprises have already been privatized in wholesale trade. In Moscow Oblast it is planned to privatize 40,000 enterprises in 1.5-2 years. The Germans have no intention of automatically transferring the experience of privatization in the former GDR to Russian soil.

The program has aroused exaggerated expectations among the public. It only remains to wish success to the German experts and to all of us, to adapt the Russian soul to an efficient working model, and not to allow the "subtleties of the Russian soul" to delay the implementation of reforms.

Control Assumed Over Hard Currency Reserves

OW1007183892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1740 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The parliament of Russia is going to put under its control the forming of state hard currency reserves and the procedure of mandatory sales of hard currency revenue. Under amendments to the draft law on hard currency regulations, adopted on Friday [July 10], these functions, until now regulated by President Yeltsin's decrees, have been handed over to the Russian parliament.

The law on hard currency regulation proper was not adopted in its final version on Friday and there will be more debates on it next week.

Besides, the law-makers deleted from the draft law the ban prohibiting Russian citizens from receiving wages and other rewards in foreign currencies for jobs done on contracts.

Leaving that ban in force would be tantamount to "discriminating against Russian citizens", the deputy chairman of the commission for budget and planning Igor Ivanov told IF [INTERFAX].

In that connection experts have pointed to the fact that the permission given to Russian citizens to earn hard currency must be coupled with the appropriate taxation of such incomes.

Commission Discusses Mass Media Policies

LD1107201692 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English 1641 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Chairman of the Council of the Republics of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, Nikolay Ryabov: None of the two draft resolutions on the state policy with respect to mass media will be approved by the Supreme Soviet. Commenting on July 11 at the meeting of the Commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on preparation of draft resolutions on mass media policies, Nikolay Ryabov also said that he is not content with the both drafts, developed by the Commission and by the Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on mass media.

The Commission's draft provides creation of a supervisory council on mass media which will be granted with the right to give recommendations mandatory for implementation and violating the freedom of speech to the Ministry of Press and Information of the Russian Federation, leaders of state television and radio companies and editors-in-chief of periodicals established by the Supreme Soviet of russia. Till the creation of the supervisory council, its duties will be authorized to the Commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

The draft also envisages that a special association on the basis of state television and radio company Ostankino will be established to provide full and comprehensive reports of activities of the supreme bodies of the state power and political life of the country.

The draft prepared by the Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on mass media provides an economic support for mass media including exemption from the VAT [value added tax] and profit tax for 1992. The minister of press and information, Mikhail Poltoranin, speaking at the July 11 meeting of the Commission, called the project drafted by the Commission as an example of legal nihilism. Poltoranin expressed hope that the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation will pass a resolution which will put all mass media entities on equal footing irrespective of their stances, under the economic environment of transfer to a market economy, as well as provide tax exemptions instead of subsidies.

At a press conference held after the meeting, Poltoranin said that no compromise variant of two draft resolutions is possible because they are completely opposed to each other. In his opinion, the draft prepared by the special commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation is a sheer violation of the law. Poltoranin believes that the commission, consisting primarily of young neo-bolsheviks, insists on its own considerations and does not feel like to give in.

He also said that everything looks like that the draft proposed by the Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on mass media and prepared with participation of the Ministry of Press and Information and a number of journalists will be approved as a basis.

Chairman of the Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on budgets, plans, taxes and

prices, Aleksandr Pochinok spoke against the draft resolution on the state policies for mass media prepared by the Committee of the Supreme Soviet on mass media.

The conclusion by Aleksandr Pochinok on the draft resolutions of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation prepared by the Commission of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation and the Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on mass media notes that the last draft cannot be approved even as a basis.

Measures provided by the draft run counter not only to banking but also to tax legislation, as well as to the resolution of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on some issues of the tax legislation adopted on July 9 this year. In addition, they cannot be implemented in practice.

International Affairs

Kravchuk Visits NATO, Meets With Woerner

PM1007112492 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 9 Jul 92 p 10

[Emily von Sydow report: "Ukraine Offers NATO Military Aid"]

[Text] Brussels—The former Soviet republic of Ukraine gives its wholehearted support to the Western defense alliance, NATO, and is not seeking cooperation with other defense organizations, such as the Western European Union. Ukraine is also offering its military know-how in support of NATO if needed.

Yesterday President Leonid Kravchuk of the independent republic of Ukraine became the first head of state from the former Soviet Union to visit NATO Headquarters in Brussels for talks with NATO head Manfred Woerner. Immediately after their talks the two men left for Helsinki for the CSCE summit.

"Ukraine was the second largest nuclear-armed state in Europe. Now we have decided to give up our tactical nuclear arms, which have been moved from Ukraine," Kravchuk said.

However, the republic's strategic nuclear arms remain and Kravchuk stressed that his government wants some form of political, if not military control over these.

"We also have a leading role in the construction of and the development of control systems for the Zenith missile system," Kravchuk said. "We want this expertise to be preserved. It would be damaging for both Ukraine and Europe if this expertise were to be lost."

The largest external threat to the Ukraine comes from reactionary forces in Russia which want to restore the Soviet "empire." These "communist and anarchist groups" are increasingly making their presence felt and against them Ukraine needs promises of support from NATO, Kravchuk explained.

How do you organize an army? How do you budget for it and how do you train it in a newly founded democracy? These are questions with which Kravchuk wants help, as he does with the problem of converting the military production machine in Ukraine to civilian production.

Like Finland and Sweden, Ukraine is neutral and nonaligned. However, this is no obstacle to membership of NATO's consultative council, both Kravchuk and Manfred Woerner stressed:

"NATO has shown itself to be a dynamic association which has adapted its role to prevailing circumstances and changed from a purely military organization into a political union. Today NATO can only strengthen European security under the supervision of the security conference," Kravchuk said.

According to Woerner, NATO has "full respect for Ukraine's neutrality and nonalignment:"

"We do not want to force any country into full membership," Woerner said.

Amnesty Declared for Soldiers in Afghanistan

LD1207061692 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 2200 GMT 7 Jul 92

[Text] On 7 July, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk issued a decree confirming amnesty for former servicemen of the Soviet army contingent in Afghanistan who committed crimes and who are Ukrainian citizens.

Reason for Invitation to WGF Soldiers Viewed

PM0907135592 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jul 92 p 3

[Colonel S. Pashayev report under the "Direct Line" rubric: "Ukrainian Defense Ministry Invites Western Group of Forces [WGF] Servicemen, But With a Share of Germany Money for Housing..."]

[Text] Western Group of Forces—The Ukrainian Defense Ministry Cadre Directorate has received more than 30,000 applications from Ukrainian servicemen in various regions of the CIS wanting to continue their service in the sovereign state's armed forces. Members of a Ukrainian Defense Ministry delegation visiting the Western Group of Forces [WGF] cited this figure during a meeting with journalists.

It transpires that to date the command has officially received just over 1,000 applications of this kind. This figure is clearly not to the liking of their Ukrainian colleagues. They have voiced the hypothesis, so far totally unsubstantiated, that there are almost ten times that number of men wanting to transfer to Ukraine from the Western Group of Forces. At any rate they intend to direct their attention to all those originally drafted by the republic's military commissariats and who can formally claim Ukrainian citizenship.

You would not have thought that there was any reason to stimulate an influx of servicemen into Ukraine today, when drastic cuts are being made there in the numbers of troops stationed in the republic. Especially since 56,700 officers and 20,000 reservists and retired personnel have found themselves without apartments there—a figure also mentioned by the delegation members. However, there is every indication that it is not so much a matter of specialists as of the hard currency that Ukraine intends to request out of the money that Germany has allocated for the construction of housing for the men of the Western Group of Forces.

Envoys Despatched to Black Sea Fleet Talks

LD1107084592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1748 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Kiev July 10 TASS—The Ukrainian delegation to the talks with Russia on the Black Sea Fleet expressed concern on Friday [10 July] over the fact that the fleet command continues to fire officers who have taken a military oath of allegiance to Ukraine and refuses to receive Ukrainian draftees.

The delegation dispatched a group of envoys to the Sevastopol to study the situation in the fleet, explain Ukrainian laws and agreements on the Black Sea Fleet.

The delegation also decided to urge the Russian delegation to begin the next round of talks on the future of the fleet.

Delegation Views Issues

LD1307041192 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 2200 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] A working session of the Ukrainain state delegation took place at the talks concerning the Black Sea Navy. It was chaired by Vasyl Durdynets, first deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. The delegation came to the conclusion that the Ukrainian side followed the agreements on moratorium reached in Dagomys by the state leadership of the Russian Federation and Ukraine. At the same time, serious anxiety was expressed about the facts of gross violation of the agreements by the Black Sea Navy command and Admiral Kasatonov. A working group of the Ukrainian state delegation with appropriate authorities has left for Sevastopol in order to acquire a deeper understanding of the situation in the Navy, to explain the legislative acts and agreements reached, and exercise control over the fulfilment of the moratorium.

Fokin Polls Least Popular Among Politicians

LD1307130192 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English 1148 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Text] Forty-six percent of Ukraine's resident do not trust Prime Minister Vitold Fokin, according to a public opinion poll carried out by Ukraine's sociologists jointly with the Radio Liberty and the International Institute of Social Research in Switzerland. During a poll, carried out in 24 regions and in the Crimea in June, a sample of 2 thousand Ukraine's residents was questioned.

According to results of the poll, Ukraine's Prime Minister Vitold Fokin had the lowest rating among all Ukraine's politicians, while President Leonid Kravchuk had the highest rating. According to the poll, 55 to 57 percent of Ukraine's residents would still have cast their votes for Leonid Kravchuk if presidential elections were carried out in Ukraine today. Results of the poll show that 37 percent of Ukraine's residents support President Kravchuk, while 31 percent do not trust him any more.

According to the poll, Ukraine's residents rate low the republic's Supreme Soviet. Only 30 percent of respondents said they still believed in it, while 57 percent said they did not trust it any more.

European Broadcasting Union Talks Reported

LD1007213192 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] The 43d General Assembly of the European Broadcasting Union took place in Oslo, Norway. President of Ukraine's TV and Radio Company Mykola Okhmakevych with more on that:

[Begin recording] [Okhmakevych in Ukrainian fading into English translation] I would like to say that we had held a whole number of negotiations. Besides, the Secretary General of the European Broadcasting Union visited Ukraine and in part got acquainted with TV and Radio broadcasting in our republic. As a result, Ukraine became a member of that union. I would like to add that it was an exciting event for us, for our TV and radio company to enter the union just at this 43d session of the General Assembly. This is undoubtedly a main result. Speaking about our benefits from this, I would underline a political aspect of our joining the union. In fact it is recognition of Ukraine as an independent state.

Secondly, I would like to mention that Ukraine's membership in this union gives us an opportunity to enter a new information space of all European countries. I have in mind the fact that at present a project on spreading information is being worked out by joint efforts of those countries which are members of the union. What is more, these countries which are members of the union will have an opportunity to include their information programs in the programs of other European countries.

One more aspect which I would like to stress: I think that the union will play a great role in perfecting the skill of our journalists, because training of journalists is one of their major tasks. We will be able also to learn something new from the programs which we will get from the leading TV and radio companies of Europe. Also important is the fact that we will have a chance to get acquainted with the new technologies used in radio and television. The thing is that information integration will occur only after technological re-equipment which should be unified for all countries.

Here in Ukraine we will also install a special antenna for transmitting our information to other countries via satellite.

[Unidentified Interviewer] Do you think this will make us promote development of the material and technical base of broadcasting?

[Okhmakevych] Undoubtedly, this will be the main impetus. I would also like to stress that membership in any organization means a certain contribution. It seems to me that Ukraine, as a young independent state, was

perceived at the General Assembly with respect and understanding. We were allowed even not to pay membership dues in 1992 and 1993. Moreover, we became members of the Administrative Council of the Union and the Administrative Council in fact is a basic executive body and ideological mouthpiece of the Eurovision.

[Interviewer] So this event in Oslo in my opinion testifies not only for a high international prestige of Ukraine at the present moment but for the fact that Ukraine surely enters the common European home.

[Okhmakevych] I would like to say, by the way, that the mass media of Western countries estimate very highly the results of the General Assembly in Oslo. The mass media widely cited in part the words of the Eurovision President Dr. Scharf who said that it is due to this organization, due to Eurovision, the process of Europe's unification is so actively developing. [end recording]

National Affairs

Deputy Prime Minister Lanovoyy Dismissed

Previews Move

MK1007135492 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Jul 92 p 3

[Vladimir Skachko report under "Ukraine" rubric: "Vice Premier Does Not Want To Be a Mimic, But Will Not Resign"]

[Text] NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA reported in No. 128 that Vladimir Lanovoyy, vice premier and minister of economics, with whose name people link the republic's radical economic reform, declared at the 7 July sitting of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet session that he would resign.

In an interview with NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA's correspondent he said: "The attitude toward me changed right after it became clear that I was some great figure, approximately one month ago. And in recent days because I have pursued an independent line in the government. Intimidation has begun. But, of course, I am going not because of this but because I am sick of playing the role of a mimic or a means of mimicking reforms. I would like to engage in reforms, not support their mimicry."

Asked whether he received support during his conversation with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, Vladimir Lanovoyy replied: "I did not receive the president's support."

Lanovoyy called the program for the privatization of state property, which was adopted at the session, a restoration of neosocialist views on questions of ownership through collective forms.

Asked whether he intends once again to test his strength in the fall, when Fokin's government will most likely resign, Lanovoyy replied: "Yes, this government will go, but I do not think that they will give me an opportunity to work."

Nevertheless, the vice premier declared at a news conference in Kiev yesterday that he is staying, for the economic reforms will come to a halt if he goes.

Fokin Offers Resignation

LD1207085592 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0700 GMT 8 Jul 92

[Text] Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk has dismissed Vladimir Lanovoyy, the author of a program of economic reform in the republic, from the post of deputy prime minister. Kravchuk accused the former deputy prime minister of of double-dealing. The Ukrainian president appointed Valentin Simonenko his deputy prime minister, the EKSPRESS-KHRONIKA agency reports. In connection with this, Simonenko has been relieved from the post of the president's representative in Odessa Oblast. He has taken the government post previously held by Lanovoyy, deputy minister and minister for the economy, before the latter's resignation. A supporter of the national-democratic opposition bloc Novaya Ukraina, Lanovoyy sent in his resignation, accusing Vitold Fokin, head of the cabinet, as well as his colleagues in the government, of being incapable of pursuing a policy of deep-going reforms.

Prime Minister Fokin also sent in his resignation. However, the parliament failed to make a decision on this issue. The fate of Fokin's cabinet will be decided by President Kravchuk.

Army Dismisses Officers for 'Abuse of Power'

OW1007184492 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1740 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A number of officers will be dismissed from the Ukrainian army for the abuse of power.

An order issued by the republican Defence Minister Konstantin Morozov says that the division commander of the long-range aviation group Major-General Yakunov, chief of staff, deputy division commander Colonel Panin, Lieutenant-Colonels Shkirya and Kustenkov and Major Lubchenko will be fired.

The order says that they repeatedly used air transport to take out of Ukraine items banned from export, such as sugar, and construction materials, embezzled military equipment and unlawfully made the personnel and special vehicles work for cooperatives and enterprises.

The files of dismissed officers have been handed over to the office of the Ukrainian Prosecutor-General.

Marine Squad Seizes Naval Commandant's Office

OW1107162492 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1415 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A marine squad took over the commandant's office on the Sevastopol garrison last night on orders from the Black Sea Fleet Commander Admiral Igor Kasatonov.

On July 9 the personnel of that office—the Commandant Lieutenant-Colonel Zverev, 6 officers, 3 sergeants, and 11 rank-and-file sailors—took oath of allegiance to Ukraine.

Admiral Kasatonov who was then in Petersburg has returned to Sevastopol accompanied by a representative of the Ukrainian President in that city Ivan Yermakov and went straight to the Commandant's office. He told Lieutenant-Colonel Zverev that all the personnel there was sacked. No resistance was offered to the 27 marines led by Major-General Vladimir Romanenko, head of the coastal guard of the Black Sea fleet.

On Saturday July 11 a working meeting was held by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet's spokesman with the Black Sea fleet's military council led by Admiral Kasatonov. The meeting was also attended by the Ukrainian President's representative I.Yermakov.

Further on Office Seizure

LD1107205192 Kiev Ukrainian Television First Program Network in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] To many people, especially to the pro-imperial forces, our independence is like a bone in the throat. For instance, last night an assault platoon of the Black Sea Marine Infantry seized the building that houses the military commandant's office of Sevastopol garrison.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Defense expressed the view that the seizure of the commandant's office was caused by the fact that 97 percent of the personnel of the Sevastopol garrison commandant's office, including the commandant who headed it, took an oath of allegiance to Ukraine on 9 July.

Government Drawing Up Plan To Leave Ruble Zone

LD1007131492 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1100 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitold Fokin, at a meeting with the electorate of Darnitskiy Rayon, Kiev, said that within the next two months the government would draw up a program for withdrawal from the ruble area. He warned against breaking off economic links with Russia and called for people, I quote, not to give way to populist appeals and for the two great peoples not to come into conflict.

In the opinion of the prime minister, it is essential to separate politics from economics, the Kharkov-Novosti agency reported.

Supreme Council Urges Crimean 'Good Sense'

LD1307030892 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 2200 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] The extraordinary session of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Crimea has finished its work. Deputies adopted an appeal to Crimeans in connection with introduction of the moratorium on the effect of the resolution on holding the All-Crimean referendum. They called on those who are pressing for the referendum to manifest good sense and not to bring the matter to aggravating the situation and repeating events which are taking place in some regions of the former union.

Crimean Parliament Resumes, Deputies Beaten Up

LD0207172992 Kiev UKRINFORM in Russian 1807 GMT 1 Jul 92

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Lev Ryabchikov]

[Text] Simferopol, 29 June—Following a recess, the extraordinary session of the Crimean Supreme Soviet resumed today. Mykola Bagrov, head of the Crimean Supreme Soviet, spoke and presented information about the work done by the presidiums of the Ukrainian and Crimean parliaments to draft the law on the delimitation of powers between Ukraine and the Crimea.

A resolution was adopted on the division of property in state and communal ownership. Deputies then began discussing the draft budget of the republic for this year. Discussions will continue in the commissions. Deputies will meet on Wednesday, 1 July for the regular plenary meeting.

At today's session, the authority of General Valeriy Kuznetsov, who was discharged and elected as a people's deputy to fill a post that became vacant, was recognized.

In the meantime, it is becoming dangerous to be a deputy in the republic. People's deputy of the Crimea (Vadim Kolesnichenko), who supports public accord and the preservation of the Crimea as part of Ukraine, was beaten up yesterday. A little earlier in Yalta, another people's deputy who supports Crimean independence was also beaten up. The presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet has ordered the security organs to carry out a thorough investigation into what occurred and to prosecute the perpetrators.

Plans To Shut Down Power Units at Chernobyl

OW1007172892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1448 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In 1993, the first and third power units of the Chernobyl nuclear power station will be shut down. To effect this, the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers has passed a resolution envisaging a number of measures for insuring safe shut-down procedures at the power plant and providing social security to its laid-off employees. In particular, in 1992-1995, the power station will be subject to an engineer inspection which will serve as a basis for the technical project developed for shutting down the nuclear power station. This year, the republic is planning to set up a specialized engineering department for implementing the project.

The state committee for nuclear and radiation safety has been assigned to develop and introduce the rules and regulations insuring safety during the forthcoming shut-down procedures.

Government Reaches Compromise With Miners

LD1107083192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1740 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Valentin Vernodubenko for TASS]

[Text] Kiev July 10 TASS—The Ukrainian prime minister reached a compromise with coal miners on Friday [10 Jul] by promising to raise wages as inflation grows.

"None of those present left (the meeting) unsatisfied", Vitold Fokin told TASS after a meeting with heads of coal-mining enterprises, trade unions and strike committees.

Miners who threatened a general strike "showed civil responsibility and understanding of (the difficulties) of the current period, he added.

"The first day of a national strike would be the last day of independence of our state", the prime minister said, adding that strikes, if any, would be targeted not against the Government, but against the independence of Ukraine.

Situation in Donbass Coal Basin Assessed

LD0607221292

[Editorial Report] Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian at 0719 GMT on 5 July broadcasts a 6-minute live report by Correspondent Gennadiy Kondaurov from Donetsk on the situation in the Donbass mines.

Kondaurov says that the mines of Donetsk oblast have competed the first half-year period with a small addition to the planned task for coal extraction, and as a whole there has been no slump in Ukraine's coal industry as compared with last year. All consumers are receiving coal in good time at the new high prices—Donbass has the highest coal prices in the CIS countries—and this expensive fuel and raw material for the metallurgical industry is being bought and is not being refused now.

However, Kondaurov continues, things are nevertheless far from calm in the miners' collectives now. For instance, in the town of Torez a few mines are calling for a strike. Talks were held as to whether or not to strike and demands were made for a substantial increase in wages, even though workers in the coal industry hold first place with regard to the level of wages.

From 1 July, the Ukrainian Government completely released the prices for foodstuffs resulting in a sharp increase, Kondaurov notes. In this connection, he says, people are very indignant that the Ukrainian Government passed a decision through the Supreme Soviet on freezing wages at the level of the average wages of January-Febrary. Prices of milk, sugar, and sour cream rose 8-10 times. Recently a white loaf cost 17 rubles, now it costs 20 rubles, and it is being said that its price will rise even more.

Kondaurov notes that the main thing is that there is a shortage of foodstuffs in Donbass. Altogether the production of foodstuffs—for instance, meat and milk—has dropped by one-third in Ukraine, in Donbass probably even more, because the Donbass is not a typical agricultural region and things are far more complicated here. The area needs to have meat and dairy produce and sugar brought in from other oblasts which are not even managing even a third of their deliveries—deliveries of sugar are running at only 10 percent. Now long queues for bread have appeared. Expensive bread can still be found in shops, whereas bread at 6-7 rubles, grey bread, simply is not available and one has to join the queue the previous night. Last year's grain was not sufficient and, judging from the present spell of weather in Ukraine, the new grain will arrive far later than in two weeks as scheduled. Even supplies on the markets have somehow dwindled—for instance, last night there was no meat at all on the central market.

In conclusion, Kondaurov says that all trade unions in Donbass—2.5 million people—are demanding that Donbass be allocated from the central budget in accordance to what it contributes to Ukraine's national riches, this being the highest among all oblasts of Ukraine.

Don Cossack Group Established in Transcarpathia

LD0607212392 Kiev Ukrayinske Radio First Program Network in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 5 Jul 92

[Text] A statement from the Ukrainian People's Council of Transcarpathia on creating a Don cossack formation in Transcarpathia Oblast reads that anti-Ukrainian forces are creating a fifth column in Ukraine under cover of various societies and associations. The great power colonists have created in Transcarpathia a formation of Don cossacks headed by otaman [leader] Ignatkin, who is going to prepare children of Uzhgorod Don cossacks for service in the cossack army on the Don. The council demands that Mykhaylo Krayiv, the presidential representative in the oblast, punish leaders of law enforcement bodies that support anti-Ukrainian forces in the region.

Commission To Translate Army Rules Into Ukrainian

LD0607200992 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Jul 92

[Text] On the instruction of the Ukrainian president's representative for Lvov oblast, a terminology commission has been set up to translate the combat regulations of the Ukrainian Armed Forces into Ukrainian, a RIA correspondent was told in the press center of the Lvov oblast state administration. The commission is led by historian Yaroslav Dashkevich. A dictionary of military terms has been prepared, which will be submitted to the Ukrainian Ministry of Defense.

Trade Unions Demand Meeting With Kravchuk

LD0507134992 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Jul 92

[Text] Participants of the trade union conference presently under way in Kiev are demanding a meeting between Ukraine's President Leonid Kravchuk with the Consultative Council of Free Trade Unions. The conference is being held by the Independent Trade Union Association of Miners, Pilots, Air Traffic Controllers, and Railroad Engineers. The main thing the Consultative Council is aspiring for is the signing of a tariff agreement with the mentioned categories of workers. Insofar as the Cabinet of Ministers has not yet reacted by concrete decisions to the demand of the trade unions to discuss the problem of tariff agreements the participants of the conference place their hopes on the patronage of Ukraine's president.

Student Union Calls Referendum on Supreme Council

LD0607205592 Kiev Ukrayinske Radio First Program Network in Ukrainian 0500 5 Jul 92

[Text] The Coordination Council of the Ukrainian Students Union [USU] took place in Kiev yesterday. It passed a resolution concerning the Supreme Council of Ukraine. It is noted that in its present composition it has fulfilled its functions of creating a legislative foundation for building the Ukrainian state. The USU insists on holding a referendum on confidence in the Supreme Council in accordance with the resolution of its presidium on fulfilling demands of students on hunger strike and holding new parliament elections in spring of 1993. In case these demands are not fulfilled, the USU retains the right to call on students to express disobedience this autumn.

Kiev-Sevastopol Airlink To Use Military Airfields

LD0607123192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0730 GMT 6 Jul 92

[By UKRINFORM correspondent Mikhail Stetsyuk for TASS]

[Text] Sevastopol July 6 TASS—Military airfields will be used for a new airlink which will, connect the Ukrainian capital of Kiev with Sevastopol, the base of the Black Sea Fleet in the Crimea.

Sevastopol, a former closed city, has no civilian airport and passenger planes will take off from the Belbek military airfield and land in the Vasilkov military airport near Kiev. The two Kiev airports, Borispol and Zhulyany, need reconstruction and cannot accept additional flights for the time being.

The decision adopted at a meeting of heads of Kiev and Sevastopol Administrations envisages the commencement of regular flights from August 1.

Byelarus

Romanian President Arrives on Official Visit

LD1207101392 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0935 GMT 12 Jul 92

[By BELTA correspondents Tatyana Khryapina and Aleksandr Kryzhanovskiy for TASS]

[Text] Minsk, 12 July—Romanian President Ion Iliescu has arrived in Byelarus today on a two-day official visit. He was greeted at the steps of his aircraft by Stanislav Shushkevich, prime minister of the republic's Supreme Soviet and Petr Kravchenko, minister of foreign affairs.

Today we intend to sign a declaration about mutual understanding and friendly cooperation and to raise our relations onto a higher international level, Ion Iliescu said on his arrival in Minsk in a short interview with a BELTA correspondent.

The Romanian president has positively evaluated Byelarus's readiness to act as mediator in the resolution of the Dniester region Moldovan conflict. He emphasized that the Romanian side welcomes all those who may be able to help in the political settlement of this conflict.

For his part, Stanislav Shushkevich noted that Romania and Byelarus, to all intents and purposes, became independent states at the same time. They need to become good neighbors. We have much to discuss on this level, Stanislav Shushkevich emphasized.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD1207174692 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Text] The situation in the Dniester Region was discussed in Minsk where Romanian President Iliescu is on a visit today. He assessed positively Byelarus's readiness to act as an intermediary in settling the conflict in Moldova.

[Correspondent A. Zhuk] Romanian President Ion Iliescu began his official visit to Byelarus with a visit to Victory Square in Minsk. He laid a wreath at the obelisk and honored the memory of those who fell in the battle against fascism in World War II.

Talks also took place today. On their completion, a declaration of mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between the Republic of Byelarus and Romania was signed. The document was signed by Stanislav Shushkevich and Ion Iliescu. Journalists asked how the leaders of the two states assessed the document that had been signed:

[Begin recording] [Shushkevich] I would like the radio and Ostankino Television to assess it as we do and not to impute anything to it. Therefore, we are not thinking about bringing troops in anywhere. We are thinking about cooperating, about finding ways to resolve all the problems within the framework of Helsinki, within the framework of the Paris Charter, and that was confirmed by the Romanian side today and was confirmed with satisfaction also by our side today.

[Unidentified reporter] What can Mr. President say about mutual relations between Byelarus and Romania?

[Iliescu in Romanian with Russian captions] I think we have the best conditions for ensuring that these relations develop along all lines; and now, by this political document, we are stressing the common tenets, the common principles that characterize international relations between Europe and other states. [end recording]

Prime Minister Assesses CIS Coordination

OW1007173892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1529 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] "With all the difficulties faced by the Commonwealth of Independent States and initial low yield from its functioning, this is the only structure today for coordinating the plethora of problems between the republics following the disintegration of the former USSR", said the Byelarusian Premier Vyacheslav Kebich at his meeting with the heads of local administrations July 9. He conceded that the emergence of the Commonwealth is far from a smooth process and it would be over-optimistic to expect high effectiveness from it within such a short time.

On the other hand, he noted that the process is developing and acquiring concrete meaning - "the CIS bodies functioning better and producing certain results". Without trying to forecast in what direction it will continue, he stressed that "Our economies and political interests are so entwined and inter-dependent that we can't do without a clear-cut system of normal relations". This is seen by most CIS leaders, he thinks.

In support of his opinion Kebich pointed out that "at each meeting there's more productive coordination and more responsibility for the decisions taken. That's been clearly shown by the latest meetings in Minsk and Moscow". Commenting on the Moscow summit he praised "the high level of its preparedness and the business-like attitude of the participants which produced a good atmosphere and positive results".

Republic Becomes IMF, World Bank Member

LD1207022192 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1000 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] The Republic of Byelarus has officially become a member of the IMF and the World Bank. Byelarus Deputy Prime Minister Mikhail Myasnikovich signed the regulations of these organizations in Washington on 10 July. We remind you that Byelarus is the fourth former Soviet republic to have joined the World Bank. It was Russia first, and then Estonia and Lithuania.

Moldova

Snegur Returns From CSCE Summit, Comments

AU1107133592 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1156 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Chisinau, ROMPRES, 11/7/1992—In an interview with the radio and television stations of the republic on board of the aircraft flying him back from the Helsinki summit, President Mircea Snegur of the Republic of Moldova referred inter alia to the opinion of Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, according to whom the countries participating in the peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Eastern districts of the Republic should be Ukraine and Moldova. President Snegur noted that there was a tendency to eliminate Romania from the process of appeasing the conflict, but that would not be done without Moldova's will.

As for the foreign observers belonging to the four countries—Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and Romania—the president of the Republic of Moldova said a comeback to the institution of military observers of the respective states was possible. He however expressed the confidence that the conflict in the Republic of Moldova was not at a stage that would require the sending of armed forces.

Snegur Raises Issue of Entry Into CIS

LD1107015792 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 2000 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Moldovan President Mircea Snegur stated that parliament should raise the question of the ratification of the document on Moldova's entry into the Commonwealth of Independent States. But at the same time he did not exclude the possibility of the republic's participation in other structures as well, the NEGA agency reported today.

President Receives Russian Presidential Envoy

LD1207094292 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 0600 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Text] Moldovan President Mircea Snegur on 11 July received Colonel-General Semenov, a plenipotentiary representative of the Russian Federation president. He presented his solution to the Bendery knot. According to Colonel-General Semenov's concept, the town needs a third force able to disarm and if need be, destroy, as he put it, the bandit detachments of Guards and Cossacks who are opposing the implementation of the requirements of the accords reached on 7 July. According to the press service of the Moldovan president, Mircea Snegur spoke in favor of this solution to the problem.

The same day, Grigoriy Marakutsa, chairman of the Dniester region Moldovan Republic Supreme Soviet, had a discussion with deputies of the Moscow Oblast Soviet. He said negotiations on the peaceful settlement of the conflict were going on. According to Marakutsa, it is planned to bring into Bendery, as a first stage, up to 1400 servicemen from a paratroop regiment based in the area of Chisinau and concentrate them in four sectors of the town. Following this, the military formations of both sides will be withdrawn from Bendery.

Simultaneously, negotiations on the status of the Dniester region Moldovan Republic will be held. As RIA reports, Grigoriy Marakutsa rejected the possibility of a federal state structure in Moldova. However, he does not exclude the issue of a confederation.

Russian, Ukrainian Declarations Assessed

AU1007111892 Chisinau Radio Chisinau Network in Romanian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 92

[Interview with Moldovan Parliament Deputy President Victor Puscasu by an unidentified Radio Chisinau correspondent; on 9 July; relayed by Romania's Radio Iasi—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] The Russian and Ukrainian parliaments have adopted declarations on the events in the eastern regions of the Republic of Moldova. Our listeners are already aware of these declarations broadcast by the ITAR-TASS news agency. We ask you to comment on them.

[Puscasu] The adoption of these declarations by the parliaments of Russia and Ukraine could be described as quite normal, given the conflict on the left bank of the Dniester River. I would like to say that these documents reflect the concern of the Russian and Ukrainian parliaments on the need to halt the armed conflict, because there are human victims, refugees, ecological damage, and so on. There is also concern about the disengagement of these forces and the cease-fire, because there have been many cease-fires, but the conflict is continuing. So, to a certain extent, one can understand the position of Russia and Ukraine in connection with the cease-fire and preserving peace in the Republic of Moldova.

In connection with this, I would like to say that there are some elements in these declarations that also concern us. Ukraine has proposed the creation of a mixed committee made up of representatives of Russia, Ukraine, and Moldova, but that would exclude Romanian from participation in the proposed disengagement forces. The Ukrainian proposal also deals with the status and the method of withdrawal of the 14th Army from the Republic of Moldova. This can be valued as a positive element. In other words, we can largely appreciate the Ukrainian proposal as a positive one, including the element on the mixed committee and the other element on the legal or political status of the left bank of the Dniester River.

As for the declaration issued by the Russian Supreme Soviet, we feel that this declaration is not so much aimed at ameliorating the situation, but rather at defending Russian interests in Moldova. Russia mentions in this

declaration that there is a need for the use of the 14th Army as a disengagement force. We are aware of the fact that the 14th Army itself is involved in the conflict on the side of the separatists. We remember well that the parliament declared the left bank region of the Dniester River an occupied zone by the 14th Army and the paramilitary units which, as we know, are now working together with the 14th Army. So, at this moment, to a certain extent, we are surprised by this proposal to use the 14th Army as a disengagement force.

The current problem is the desire to declare the special political status of the regions on the left bank of the Dniester River. In other words, we are talking here about the federalization of the Republic of Moldova, and we cannot accept that. The same declaration also mentions that Yeltsin should inform the international bodies about the genocide of the people. I think that this is an attempt to mislead the world.

One more thing: The Russian declaration also says that Russia will have the right to use adequate measures to halt the bloodshed and preserve the people's lives if fighting does not stop and the republican forces in the Dniester region do not stop their actions. This element also seems aimed at halting the conflict but, if we look at the situation more closely, we can see that many Russian political officials have said that the Dniester Region is a [word indistinct] that represents the strategic interests of Russia. A few days ago, the commander of the 14th Army declared that the Dniester Republic is nothing else but a part of Russia and, as far as we remember, the Congress of Deputies decided that they have the right to defend the interests of Russian citizens on the left bank of the Dniester River. But we all know that there are no Russian citizens there, and this region has not been, is not, and will never be a part of Russia.

I would like to add a few things that, in my opinion, should have been in these declarations. For example, both declarations fail to mention anything about separatism and fail to pinpoint the causes of this conflict. They also do not contain any attempt to halt the negative process of dismembering the Moldovan state. The entire world condemns separatism, and not a single state supports this. Russia does not understand that this process of separatism has also spread to Russian territory. The same can happen to Ukrainian territory. So, in my opinion, these states should have regarded separatism as a main cause of this conflict.

Another thing is that these two declarations were adopted on 8 July. The mixed commission, which is made up of the representatives of Russia, Moldova, and of military units active on the left bank of the Dniester River, including the leadership of the 14th Army, started to work on 7 and 8 July and a cease-fire decision was made. I would like to draw attention to the fact that, as yesterday's meeting of the aforementioned committe concluded, the right bank fulfilled the order signed by the members of this mixed committee, while the left bank did not fulfill this order.

Among other things, the Moldovan Defense Ministry and the Interior Ministry have withdrawn the heavy arms from the city of Tighina [Bendery], while the separatist forces have not done so. They have misled us again, as so many times before. Moreover, a decision was made by the so-called government of the Dniester Republic on 8 July, and this decision concludes that the republican forces attacked the separatist forces [passage indistinct]. This decision says that no disengagement order will be fulfilled as long as the republic's forces remain on the left bank on the Dniester River. You see how they continue to try the same, by clearly being supported by Moscow, the pro-imperialistic forces, to do everything to have their way by violent means.

Prime Minister Meets Russian Ambassador

LD1007123392 Chisinau Radio Chisinau Network in Russian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 92

[Text] In Chisinau today, Prime Minister Andrey Sangeli of the Republic of Moldova received Vladimir Pletchko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation in Moldova. Here is what we were told by the prime minister's press secretary Ion Safravi.

[Begin Safravi recording] Today Prime Minister Andrey Sangeli of the Republic of Moldova received Mr. Vladimir Pletchko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Russia in the Republic of Moldova. No doubt you will agree with me, dear listeners, that this was no ordinary event. Many of you will have heard that there have been protests outside the Russian Embassy in Moldova in connection with the violation of the neutrality by the Russian 14th Army and General Lebed's non-diplomatic statements.

This is the first official meeting between a high-ranking Russian representative and the new premier. He warmly congratulated Mr. Andrey Sangeli [five-second break in transmission] wishes and gave assurances that the Russian Government would undertake all possible measures to resume the traditional links and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. The Russian ambassador stated that the conflict in the eastern regions of Moldova was a problem not only for the Republic of Moldova but also for Russia. It must be resolved only by peaceful methods. Diplomats must undertake every effort to work out a mechanism for a cease-fire, for peace and accord to reign in the region.

The prime minister agreed with the wishes of the Russian ambassador and said that one of the main aims of the new government was an immediate cease-fire. The federalization of our small republic is unthinkable. It is necessary to seek acceptable ways to preserve the integrity of the state and to promote creative peaceful work, for this is the main aim of the people of the whole of Moldova.

He stressed that the republic's harvest prospects were good and that now it was very important to do everything to gather in the bread grain.

At the Moscow meeting of heads of states and governments of the CIS, the Moldovan premier had a conversation with Vice Premier Yegor Gaydar of Russian, during which they agreed to ensure the full gamut of goods exchange between the two countries. Whether we like it or not, the Russian market is of prime importance for us today.

I would like to report that Czechoslovak diplomats who visited the Moldovan Government recently stated that their country would fight for every tiny corner of the Russian market. That country's economists are not shunning the Russian market. Politics is one thing, but economics is the primary consideration.

The Russian ambassador stated that inter-state problems should be resolved on the basis of the recent agreements between the presidents of the Republic of Moldova and Russia. He called on the mass media to support the positive aspects of relations between the two countries and not to arouse emotions in connection with statements by various statesmen or generals. The first steps have been taken to arrange friendly links between the Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation. And it is only this path that should be followed. He expressed confidence that a cease-fire would be achieved in the eastern regions of the republic on the basis of the norms of international law and the Helsinki agreements.

The Russian ambassador stated that his main mission was to facilitate the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries. [end recording]

Russian Envoy on Efforts To Solve Conflict

OW1007174392 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1529 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Having come out as guarantors of cease-fire in Trans-Dniestria, the Presidents of Russia and Moldova have made more active the process of mutual efforts aimed at the peaceful settlement of the regional conflict, believes the Russian Ambassador to Moldova Vladimir Plechko. In his conversation with an Interfax correspondent he stressed that thanks to the efforts undertaken by Russia we managed to sign an order on cease-fire along the whole line of conflict in Dniester. Representatives of the Russian and Moldovan Defense Ministries, of the command of the 14th Army, and of several military formations have signed this document.

On the whole the parties fulfil the conditions of the agreement on cease-fire and withdrawal of heavy equipment from the line of confrontation, the Russian ambassador noted. According to the Ambassador, wide prospects for the complete settlement of the conflict are being open.

Plechko underlined that the leadership and Supreme Council of Russia are undertaking different efforts to establish peace and consent on both banks of the Dniester river.

Snegur Chairs Supreme Security Council Meeting

AU1107203792 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1900 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Septimiu Roman reports from Chisinau]

[Text] As a result of the cease-fire agreement, the situation in the conflict area was generally calm during the past 24 hours, reads a statement from the Defense Ministry press center. [passage omitted]

Today Mircea Snegur chaired [11 July] a Supreme Security Council meeting which examined the current situation regarding the developing disengagement of the forces involved.

Hailing the relative progress in Cosnita and Cocieri, the members of the Supreme Security Council expressed their concern about the unclear development of events in Tighina [Bendery]. This concern is caused by the open violation—by the guardist and Cossacks paramilitary forces—of the Limanskoye accord and by the fact that the Russian Federation observers, headed by Colonel General Vladimir Semyanov, are resigned to this situation under the pretext that these formations are no longer controlled by the sham Dniestrian leadership. Accepting in principle the variation of the representative of the president of the Russian Federation that calls for disarming the illegal formations in Tighina with the assistance of neutral military forces, the Supreme Security Council categorically opposed the airborne regiment deployed in Chisinau or the 14th Army units being used for this purpose.

Likewise, the utilization of neutral military forces can be accepted only as an opportune necessity, and they will withdraw immediately upon deployment of the joint troops on the basis of the decision by the Moldovan parliament issued on 7 July, .

A no less important condition is that immediately after the disarming of rebels in Tighina, a joint group of operational investigators should be deployed. This group will include police representatives.

President Snegur received the plenipotentiary representative of the president of the Russian Federation, General Semyonov, who presented the essence of his proposal regarding ways to disengage, quote, the knot in Tighina, unquote. In Semyonov's view, there is need for a third force in Tighina, capable of disarming and if needed even destroying the bandit detachments—as he called them—of guardists and Cossacks opposing the implementation of the Limaskoy convention reached on 7 July.

Snegur categorically spoke for such solutions that would guarantee not only a halt to military actions and bloodshed but also the reestablishment there of the constitutional bodies of the Republic of Moldova.

On the same day, Semyonov was told about the decision of the Supreme Security Council of the Republic of Moldova concerning the full implementation of the Limaskoye accord.

Government Not Opposed To Use of CIS Troops

LD1007162592 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Discussion of the mechanism for disbanding armed formations in the Bendery area continues today in Tiraspol and Chisinau, the NEGA news agency reports. Deputy Interior Minister Viktor Katan has announced that Moldova will not oppose the use of CIS subunits as buffer forces.

New Prime Minister Attempts To Reach Consensus

AU0607150492 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0651 GMT 6 Jun 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 6/7/1992—On Sunday, July 5, the Republic of Moldova's new prime minister, Andrey Sangeli, invited political parties and social movements in the republic for talks, MOLDOVA-PRES agency informs. The meeting was attended by the Christian Democratic People's Front of Moldova [FPCD], the Youth's National League, the Women's Association, the National Christian Party, and the Social Democratic Party.

The prime minister expressed his availability for periodical contacts and consultations with all the parties and movements in the republic—both in the current beginning period when the government is just setting up and in future—to elaborate the most viable proposals to surmount the difficult situation created in Moldova.

The delegation of the FPCD to the consultations with the new premier was led by Mircea Druc, its president, who mentioned that the dialogue and collaboration between the FPCD and the new government could be possible only in the conditions of the latter's pledge to fulfill the major targets of the national liberation movement.

The members of the delegation referred to the government's activity emphasizing the huge gap between its words and its deeds reflected by the Republic of Moldova's maintenance in the sphere of influence of the ruble, by the unjustified postponement of the signing of the treaty of fraternity and union with Romania, as well as by the state of war. The delay in taking action as well as the lack of a programme of measures able to ensure the population's security and self-defence capacity might result in opening a second front in the southern part of the republic and in expanding the conflict on its entire territory, the communique appreciates.

The FPCD delegation reproached the government that it has done nothing for the liberation of those arrested by the separatists in Tiraspol and demanded that measures be taken to this end as well as to give dwellings and minimum living conditions to the families of those arrested.

Christian Democratic Front Issues Statement

AU1007135392 Chisinau Radio Chisinau Network in Romanian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 92

[Statement issued by the Moldovan Christian Democratic Popular Front on 9 July; place not given]

[Text] Starting from the decision made at the meeting of the heads of the CIS members states, a decision accepted by Moldovan President Mircea Snegur and adopted by the parliament of the Republic of Moldova, namely, to deploy military units from Russia, Ukraine, Byelarus, Bulgaria, and Romania to act as disengagement force, and given the intention of the president of the Republic of Moldova to submit for ratification the documents on Moldova's membership in the CIS, the Christian Democratic Popular Front declares the following:

This decision aims at keeping the Republic of Moldova in Russia's sphere of influence. CIS military forces, which continue to be the same Soviet Army, should not participate in solving the military conflict in the Dniester Region; nor should Russia, a state that started this war against the Republic of Moldova, participate in this endeavor. Accepting the participation of the military forces of the aggressor state in this peace mission is yet another proof of the fact that the current leadership of the Republic of Moldova has not given up its tactics of continued withdrawal and that it is unable to guarantee the independence of the Republic of Moldova. It should be mentioned here that, in the autumn of 1990, the same leadership invited General Shatalin's troops to put an end to the conflict in the south but, in fact, they guaranteed the smooth proceeding of the anticonstitutional referendum planned by Lukyanov and organized by the Gagauz separatists.

Under these conditions, we must recognize that we made a mistake in giving confidence to President Snegur when he declared the state of emergency. I honestly believed that, with joint efforts, we will succeed in holding back the Russian aggression. However, events have shown that the state of emergency was nothing but a farse. Once this state of emergency was declared, all the coordination circles of various levels started a campaign to discredit and limit the members of the Christian Democratic Popular Front and of the intelligentsia and to denigrate the movement of national liberation as a whole, a campaign that increasingly grew in proportion, up to direct threats of physical extermination of the members of this movement. All these things are taking place at a time when a large number of regular members and leaders of the popular front joined the police units of the national army as volunteers, and many of them lost their

lives or were wounded, and when some members are imprisoned in various jails in Tiraspol. The organization that assumed the Christian mission of distributing aid for refugees and for fighters in the front line is slandered in the most cynical way. The Christian Democratic People's Front is highly valued for its merit in informing the international bodies and diplomatic missions about Russia's aggression against the Republic of Moldova and about the crimes committed by the aggressors.

Attempts have been made to limit this movement, whose appeals have been answered by Amnesty International, the European Christian Democratic Union, the Christian Democratic International, and also the U.S. Senate by adopting the Presser Amendment on 1 July 1992. The aim of this diversion is evident: In order to hide their inability to solve the serious economic and political problems as well as to avoid any responsibility before the people for the disastrous consequences of this war and in order to be able to follow undistrubed their course toward restoring the Russian Empire, the power represented by the old party nomenklatura is trying to eliminate the movement of the Christian Democratic People's Front from the political arena by all means. This movement will never accept either betrayal or traitors, nor will it ever accept a new imperialist oppression.

The signs we have been receiving lately from the front line are increasingly alarming. The lack of even elementary attention by the state power toward the people who have been sitting in the front line for months without adequate equipment, food, and clothing is causing the combatants to lose faith and ask themselves what and for whom they are fighting, especially after the meeting of the heads of the CIS member states and the latest decisions of the parliament. Although the leadership of the Republic of Moldova has repeatedly qualified Russia's interference in the internal affairs of our republic as an aggression, these statements have been left unsubstantiated. Our national economy and the activity of the various state organs have not been directed toward restricting this aggression. On the contrary, a revanchist communist government has been formed and, instead of asking the support of the Western countries, the leadership of the Republic of Moldova has again offered us to Moscow, thus provoking a grave diplomatic failure. It must also be mentioned that, being in the same situation, Shevardnadze did not invite occupation forces into Georgia. Both the Georgian and Moldovan conflicts have been inspired by the same source, and this war is aimed at forcing us to stay within the CIS by all means.

In this situation, the Christian Democratic People's Front is calling upon the deputies who represent our movement to clearly determine their position toward the openly pro-Moscow orientation of the Moldovan authorities, who are hindering the achievement of the objectives of the movement of national liberation. We call upon all members and followers of the Christian Democratic People's Front, and all those who remained loyal to our national ideal, to show cohesion and not to give way to dispair. Our struggle for independence and for the reunification of our country will continue, no matter how difficult the conditions will be, and no matter how many attempts will be made to defeat us. There is no force whatsoever capable of suppressing our desire for liberty and the reunification of our nation.

Spokesman Views Statement, CSCE Conference

OW1107161792 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1415 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The director of the Moldovan President's political analysis centre Vlad Darie sees today's announcement by the Christian-Democratic Front of passing into opposition as untimely. At a press-conference in Chisinau he said that in normal conditions it would be normal to have an opposition, but now the republic's leadership "finds it hard" without it.

He advocated cooperation with Russia and criticized some parties' and movements' calls to break all relations with it. He pointed out that in Russia there has lately been an activization of nationalist, chauvinist, and communist forces backed by the military-industrial complex. But it should not be forgotten that Russia also has democratic forces led by President Yeltsin.

Commenting on the results of the European forum in Helsinki which he attended with the Moldovan delegation Darie said that most participants including the United States and Canada supported his republic's wish to solve the Dniester problem in the CSCE framework, though Russia insisted on excluding Romania from it and keeping the process within the CIS.

Moldova's Foreign Minister Nicolae Tiu, also back from Helsinki, added at the press-conference that with support of that forum Moldova intends to carry out measures planned by its parliament for a peace settlement of the Dniester conflict. That should entail a gradual withdrawal of Russia's 14th Army from Moldova. He announced that Presidents Snegur and Yeltsin will shortly issue decrees to that effect and form delegations to solve that problem.

Report on Troop Transfer to Bendery Denied

LD1007144892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1356 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Gondusov]

[Text] Moscow July 10 TASS—"No official decision was adopted to transfer Moldovan Air-Force unit from Chisinau to Bendery to be deployed in the conflict area in the Dniester region," Major-General Yevgeniy Podkolzin, commander of the Air-Force unit, told ITAR-TASS on Friday [10 July], commenting on rumours alleging that the unit will be sent to Bendery.

"What particular forces will implement the peacekeeping mission, will be announced in the next few days,

after the meeting of delegations from Russia, Ukraine and Moldova which will include representatives of Foreign and Defence Ministries of these countries," Podkolzin said.

Army Forms Military Police Battalion

OW1307113792 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1007 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A battalion of military police totalling 350 people has been created in the national Moldovan army. Its main task is to maintain discipline and order among the servicemen staying out of their military units, and struggle against terrorists.

Minister Denies Armored Unit in Dubossary

OW1007184392 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1740 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Moldova's minister of defense Ion Costas denied the report aired by the "Ostankino" TV company this Friday [10 July] which alleged that the armored vehicles of the Moldovan national army had arrived in Dubossary. Members of Russia's ministry of defense delegation headed by Colonel General Vladimir Semyonov, currently in the republic, were equally surprised when they received that information.

According to the report provided by Interfax correspondent, the sides continued the withdrawal of their armored vehicles and artillery to the earlier arranged locations. The situation in the conflict zone remains quiet.

In the meantime, the government of the Dniester republic resolved to resume power supply to Moldova beginning from 1 p.m. on July 10.

Dniester To Oppose Romanian Role in Talks

OW1107165492 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1535 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] According to Moldova's Defence Minister and the press- centre of the Dniester government, last night passed in comparative calm in the conflict zone.

Observers from the armed forces of Russia, Moldova, and Dniester report that heavy armaments or artillery were no longer used along the front line. Sporadic small arms fire occurred near Bendery and Dubossary. No casualties have been reported.

Saturday [11 July] talks continued in Bendery between the Moldovan national guard and the Dniester self-defence on conditions for the withdrawal of the armed units from the conflict zone. Observers in Chisinau find such an agreement hardly likely since the Dniester authorities still claim all the territory of their proclaimed republic, while Moldova refuses to recognize any loss of land on the left bank.

July 14 will see another session of the Dniester parliament expected to work out Tiraspol's official position on the CIS decision to send peace-making forces to the conflict zone to separate the warring sides. We have been informed from reliable sources that the leaders of the Dniester Republic will oppose any participation by Romania in the settlement.

Report on Implementation of Peace Agreement

LD1007220892

[Editorial Report] Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian at 1700 GMT on 10 Jul, in its "Novosti" newscast, broadcasts a three-minute report on the situation in Moldova. The report begins with program presenter Irina Mishina saying: "For the first time in many weeks, today there are hopes that the conflict on the left bank will be resolved peacefully. In Moldova, they are looking forward to the arrival of the disengagement forces. So as not to disturb the fragile equilibrium or at least the possibility of it, today we are refraining from any comments or evaluations".

Then follows a video report from the Dniester region by correspondent M. Sokirke who reports that all is quiet on the Cosnita bridgehead for the third consecutive day. Military hardware is being pulled out, he says, and for the first time in months work in the fields has resumed. Standing alongside Sokirke is Lieutenant Colonel Vyrulich, an observer from the Russian Federation, who adds: "I can indeed confirm, and I have been here for three days now, since the 8th, that all the terms in the cease-fire agreement and regarding the withdrawal of armor and weaponry, mortars, from the line of engagement—all of these agreements here at the Cosnita bridgehead are being observed in full by the Moldovan side. And according to the information that I have from the other bank, over the radio from the observers, and to the information that I have from over there and what I see here, the terms are also being honored by the other side".

The video shows piles of seemingly discarded weapons, and motorized equipment and artillery pieces, plus soldiers, being readied for departure, while the deputy commanding officer of the bridgehead says that everyone is pleased that the war is over.

Further on Situation

OW1307112392 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1007 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Last night was relatively quiet along the line of the armed conflict in Dniester. The press-centre of Moldova's Defence Ministry has disclosed for Interfax [IF] that the ceasefire has been holding on the Koshnitskiy and Kochiery directions. The pullout of military hardware and heavy arms has been continuing by plan. According to Defence Ministry reports, it has been troublesome in Bendery, where guards have opened fire on a local police station. A policemen was killed and two cops were wounded as a result of the skirmishes.

A report from Dniester's press-centre says that last night Moldova's troops periodically fired from mortars and standard arms on the Bendery districts, controlled by Dniester guards and cossacks from the Black Sea region. Fires have flared up in the city, and cases of ransacking and looting have gone on record at enterprises and organizations. Moldova police have attacked a cossack stronghold. A battle broke out as a result. There has been no report of casualties.

Dniester's special representative in Moscow Igor Mikhailov has charged Moldova with yet another breach of the truce. He reported for IF [INTERFAX] that on the night of July 13th Bendera's residential areas were mortared. A five-storey building was destroyed.

Meanwhile, in an interview with IF, a press-spokesman for Moldova's Defence Ministry has on the whole confirmed information that Romania has supplied 2 thousand automatic rifles, several armored vehicles, and a few artillery pieces to the Republic. Mr. Georgiy Muntyanu revealed that the military hardware and weapons from Romania were making the national army complete since the arms made available to Moldova by the former Soviet army had proved inadequate for that. "As an independent state, we have the right to purchase as much weaponry as needed from anyone," Mr. Muntyanu declared. However, this least of all means that the arms will be indispensably used in the conflict zone."

Transmitter Still Held by Dniester Forces

LD0807013592 Vilnius Radio Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 7 Jul 92

[Text] Esteemed listeners, the Moldovan minister of communications has informed us that the transmitter which you used to hear broadcasting Radio Vilnius on 15485 kHz is still being held by Dniester seperatists. On 3 July they stopped the broadcasts of those states which refuse to pay them rent.

We ask you to immediately inform us about the reception of Vilnius Radio on other frequencies—13645 and 15580 kHz. Please let us know immediately. The Vilnius Radio fax number is: 0122-660526.

Kazakhstan

Defense Minister Makes Appeal to Servicemen

LD1107160192 Alma-Ata Kazakh Radio Network in Russian 0100 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Colonel-General Sagadat Nurmagambetov, Kazakh defense minister, has appealed to the personnel of military units serving on the territory of the republic. The presidium of the government of the republic of Kazakhstan and the Defense Ministry understand well, the situation which has taken shape in the military and realize the acuteness of problems connected with it, the appeal says in particular. The leadership of the Republic of Kazakhstan has come to a firm understanding that without a stage by stage tackling of all sore social problems which worry the servicemen and their families, one cannot talk about them fulfilling their military duty.

The leadership of the republic is taking decisive measures aimed at providing effective social and legal protection for the servicemen and their family members. It won't allow ill thoughts and the impulsive officers' transfer to the reserve and the encroachment upon rights and dignity of the servicemen and their families. Activities of the republican government bodies are at the present moment, aimed at giving priority to the tackling of servicemen's social problems.

The minister recollected the measures taken by the republican leadership in order to achieve these aims. Despite the complicated state of affairs in economics, effective measures are being taken in the Republic of Kazakhstan in the interests of ensuring social guarantees for the servicemen and their family members. They will be getting similar attention in the future as well.

Colonel-General Nurmagambetov called upon all the servicemen to remain loyal to the republican constitution and laws, to maintain tranquility, relations of mutual respect, to appreciate such sacred things as peoples' friendship and fraternity, to remain loyal to their military duty and responsible before multi-ethnic peoples of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Kazakh Supreme Soviet Meets for Eigth Session

Nazarbayev's Court Proposal Confirmed

OW0307190692 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1610 GMT 3 Jul 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Thursday evening [2 July] the participants of the Supreme Soviet's session confirmed the composition of the republican Constitutional Court proposed by President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

The head of the government named 11 candidates stressing that popularity of the candidates among the people was the main criteria for selection as the people connect these names with "a belief in justice" and also professionalism and competence. The President noted that beforehand he had agreed the possible candidates with the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

IF [INTERFAX] Note: Murat Baymakhov was elected the chairman of the Constitutional Court, he was born in 1933 and is a doctor of juridical sciences. 53-year old Igor Rogov was elected Baymakhov's deputy.

In his interview with INTERFAX, the deputy chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Zinaida Fedotova characterized Murat Baymakhov as "an extremely conscientious and honest person and a great scientist. [no end quote received] She believes that the Constitutional Court can find a balance between the executive and legislative power in Kazakhstan. The deputy speaker hopes that the newly elected court will exert strict control over the legislative activity of the parliament and will prevent usage of Constitution "in one's private interests".

Friendship Treaty With Russia Ratified

LD0607154792 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Jul 92

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Soviet today ratified the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid with Russia, the RIKA agency reports from Alma-Ata. The treaty was signed in Moscow on 25 May.

Renames Oblasts

LD0607210192 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Jul 92

[Text] Historic names were restored at a meeting of the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet Presidium today. Uralsk oblast has become West Kazakhstan oblast. Tselinograd oblast is now Akmolinsk oblast. Chimkent oblast becomes South Kazakhstan oblast. Tselinograd has been renamed Akmola. The decision has been taken on the basis of a decision [words indistinct] very many deputies.

Conditions for Media Eased

PM0707141392 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 92 Morning Edition p1

[ITAR-TASS report: "Concern for the Press in Kazakhstan"]

[Text] The 1992 budget approved by the eighth session of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet makes provision for an increase of more than 750 million rubles [R] in spending on the mass media.

What is more, the republic's parliament backed a proposal to double journalists' wages as of 1 December. Members of their trade union are now entitled to an additional 18 square meters of housing and to privatize their apartments free of charge.

At the parliament's behest, all printed output will not be subject to value added taxation. The Ministry of the Press and Mass Media has been specially allocated R63.5 million to publish children's, young people's, and educational literature, primarily in the Kazakh language.

Further on Conditions

LD0607141292 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1900 GMT 3 Jul 92

[Text] The Kazakhstan government adopted a resolution today on urgent measures for protecting the state media and book publishing industry during the period of transition to market relations. For this purpose convertible currency has been earmarked, which will be used to buy printing paper, printing machinery, and TV and radio equipment, KAZTAG reports.

Cheaper electricity rates have been introduced for enterprises and organizations connected with publishing periodicals. The Ministry of Communications is now obliged to charge for delivery and distribution of newspapers and magazines in accordance with the tariffs agreed upon by the parties involved.

Adopts Laws, Draft Constitution

LD0607155592 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1357 GMT 6 Jul 92

[By KAZTAG correspondent for TASS]

[Text] Alma-Ata July 6 TASS—The Kazakh Supreme Soviet's eight session ended today adopting over forty laws and fifty resolutions.

At a press conference the Chairman of the Republic's Supreme Soviet Serikbolsyn Abdildin named among the most significant the adoption of the Kazakhstan's draft constitution and issues on economic problems, namely, the country's budget, allowing, with a comparatively acceptable fourteen billion roubles deficit, not only to reduce taxes for manufacturers but even to increase social sphere workers' salaries since Sept 1 [as received].

Nazarbayev Discusses Talks at CSCE Meeting

OW1307114092 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1007 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] President Nursultan Nazarbayev believes that the stable situation and economic policy of the Kazakh government impresses the West as it opens great prospects for the foreign business. In his interview with journalists upon his return from Helsinki to Alma-Ata Nazarbayev reported that at the CSCE meeting he had negotiations with the leaders of the U.S., France, Greece, Japan, Romania, and other countries. Nazarbayev assesses expanding of foreign relations by Kazakhstan as "a crucial moment" in the history of the sovereign republic.

Tighter Grain Export Controls Introduced

LD1107154392 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English 1240 GMT 11 Jul 92

["New Routine for Using Money and Equipment for Farming Needs in Kazakhstan"—POSTFACTUM headline; from the "Politics" section]

[Text] Alma-Ata—A new routine concerning the use of money, material and technical resources for the needs of farming in Kazakhstan is introduced to cover a period between July 1 and December 1, 1992.

In line with a resolution on efforts to organize the harvesting season and fulfill the 1992 state order on farming produce, which Kazakhstan's Cabinet of Ministers passed on July 8 and which appeared in the republican mass media on July 10, a new, tighter, order is imposed on all grain exports from the republic, which will be carried out only in a centralized manner. Within the July 1 - December 1 time frame all Kazakh grain will be taken outside the republican borders only after a corresponding decision of the Kazakh Cabinet of Ministers. The republican leadership also intends to hold talks with the Government of Russia on the course of implementing a number of inter-governmental agreements covering the supply of oil and oil by-products to Kazakhstan.

The resolution also says that the republican grain-harvesting concern Kazkhlebproduct receives the right to employ the labour of up to 1 thousand workers from other CIS member-states in order to take in the grain harvest, and to pay them up to 5 tons of grain per person, given that they fulfill the set quota.

Good Harvest Reported; Fuel Shortage Sited

LD1107173292 Alma-Ata Kazakh Radio Network in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Yesterday was the most productive day for the grain harvest in south Kazakhstan oblast. About 13,700 hectares of wheat and barley have been cut. The yield per hectare is more than 16 quintals on average. These figures are heartening, although problems do exist. About 220,000 tonnes of grain have built up on the oblast's threshing floors, and its dispatch to the state granaries is being carried out extremely slowly. The reason for this is a shortage of fuel. As the engineering service of the oblast administration for agriculture and foodstuffs has reported, there is only 10 days supply in store.

Economic Declaration With Canada Signed

OW1007173992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1529 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] According to the agreement reached the day before with the Prime Minister Sergey Tereshchenko,

Friday [10 July] in Alma-Ata the Minister of foreign economic relations Syzdyk Abishev and the head of Canadian delegation, minister of industry, science and technology Michael Wilson signed a declaration on economic cooperation.

According to the document Kazakhstan and Canada will try to begin negotiations on concluding a bilateral agreement on economic assistance before January 1, 1993. The step will be undertaken to replace a long-term treaty between the Canadian government and USSR government on development of economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation signed on July 14, 1976. The Kazakh leadership believes that a new comprehensive agreement will create favorable legal conditions for the development of businesslike relations between two countries minding the current realities.

Both states will inform each other on changes in laws and other acts regulating foreign investments and export-import bargains. The declaration states that Kazakhstan and Canada recognize the importance of the regularly published laws and law-related acts on economic activity including trade, investments, taxation, agreed customs, exchange rates, industrial standards, bank activity.

The declaration defines concrete spheres of cooperation and their priority:

1) Power engineering. Development of oil and gas industry. Construction of pipelines.

2) Mining industry, including land-survey research and metallurgy.

3) Agriculture. Technological reprocessing of the agricultural products. Preserving of harvest. Development of farms in drought zone.

4) Construction.

5) Telecommunications and information equipment.

6) Industrial production of agricultural and transportation equipment.

7) Creation of professional business-service connected with the financial and privatizing activity.

8) Space and aviation.

Kyrgyzstan

Draft Law Plans Reduction of Military Service

LD1107020692 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] An alternative service on a contractual basis is envisaged by a new draft law on the military duty of citizens with which the State Defense Committee of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan acquainted journalists today. At the next Supreme Soviet session, parliamentarians will be able to eliminate the legislative gap which other CIS countries have already filled. If the law is passed, the call-up period for young men will be 18 months. Reservists are mainly being counted upon.

No Marshal, General Ranks for Kyrgyz Army

LD1107185892 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] The ranks of army general and marshal are not envisioned for the troops of Kyrgyzstan. The highest rank is colonel general. This has all been established by a draft document emanating from the offices of the republic's State Defense Committee. It should be pointed out that highest ranking of all, President Askar Akayev, was given the rank of colonel of the reserve by the USSR Ministry of Defense a year ago. The republican army now numbers a little over 15,000 and there is soon to be a two to three fold cut in numbers. It is the reservists who are most relied on so there is no need for high-ranking generals.

Development of Hydroelectric Generator Viewed

OW1307074492 Moscow Central Television First Program and Orbita Networks in Russian 1845 GMT 2 Jul 92

[Video report by V. Fedorov; from the "Utro" program]

[Text] Early dawns, late sunsets, and the magic of white nights all serve to overshadow the memory of the energy crisis which in recent times has brought the CIS to its knees each winter; such is the opinion of our correspondent. Many electric power stations have produced their resources, but new capacities have dropped from 12 billion kilowatt per year to four billion, and even as low as two billion. These are the lowest levels in the post war period. One of the few regions where something is being built and commissioned is Kyrgyzstan. A report from Vladimir Fedorov.

[Begin video recording] [Fedorov] The (Shemoldysay) GES [hydroelectric power station], part of the (Nizhne-Narynskiy) hydroelectric scheme into which the famous (Tagul) and (Kurpsay) stations also feed, is nearing completion. President Askar Akayev of Kyrgyzstan took part in switching on its first generator. Needless to say, for a republic which does not have any significant reserves of coal, oil, or gas of its own, electric power takes on a particularly important strategic meaning under the present conditions. In this respect, Kyrgyzstan is in third place behind Russia and Tajikistan. The potential of its rivers stands at 142 billion kilowatt hours a year. However, it is one thing to have the potential, and quite another to exploit it. Up until now only 8 to 10 percent of its resources have been assimilated. Mountain villages are particularly affected by the shortage of electricity. To realize the possibilities, huge capital investments are required, investments which today are not within the scope of any given individual state of the Commonwealth. Besides, elsewhere in the world such major projects are usually built in cooperation. Former

all-union construction projects, having become republican, are withering. The Friendship and Cooperation Agreement with Russia, recently signed by Yeltsin and Akayev in Moscow, may breathe life into them and resurrect the inert excavators.

A punch in the back may be delivered by the Dzhelal-abad Oblast Administration where the scheme is located. The administration is thirsting to acquire the property of hydroelectric workers, not having done any work for the development of the industry, and at the same time hindering the aspirations of the work collectives by trying in every possible way to stop the creation of the Naryngidroenergostroy Association. This denies the people their prospects; the still-mighty multinational structure, formerly the pride of the country and the republic, is being intensely sapped of its lifeblood by the loss of its best specialists.

Apparently in Dzhelal-abad they expect their places will be taken by American specialists, and in order that they do not bypass [the area] English has replaced Russian on road signs and indicators. Now Karakul, built by an all-union appeal for funds, is no longer a gorod [town or city] but a 'town', and derevnya [village] is now called none other than 'village'. Reka [river] Naryn is now 'river'. In (Atary) they are no longer barany [sheep] but 'sheep', and this we must assume is a cowboy. [video shows a flock of sheep and a few cattle being driven by a man on horseback, two men dealing with money]

Perhaps such a change in signs will bring the 'gentlemen' luck, or will get the foreign exchange ready—'money' in their language. In Vietnam the Soviet hydroelectric workers, being least captious, were paid $4,000 per month. By such (calculations), to build the (Kambaratin) GES would require $240 million for specialists' wages. Almost nothing! [end video recording]

Tajikistan

Department Created To Disarm Illegal Formations

LD1207044592 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0100 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Text] The Tajikistan Government created a department for disarming illegal formations operating on the republic's territory. It is expected that the subunits of this department will employ professionals with vast experience in fighting organized crime. Organizing snatch groups and specialized motorized subunits is also planned.

Local observers, however, express their bewilderment at the fact that the Tajikistan leadership in is no hurry whatsoever to take major political steps simultaneously to regulate the republic's situation, ANI agency reports.

Official Denies Afghan POW Allegations

OW1007145792 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1259 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Chairman of the Tajik National Security Committee Alidjon Salibayev has denied recent allegations by the Afghan mujahideen leader Golboddin Hekmatyar that there are Afghan POW's on the territory of Tajikistan. In an interview with INTERFAX A. Salibayev has stressed that "there is not a single Afghan citizen in Tajikistan who has the status of a prisoner of war".

He went on to say that there are several dozen Afghan citizens in prisons and among detainees convicted of or charged with smuggling or other crimes.

A. Salibayev stressed that all the mujaheds captured in Afghanistan during the presence of Soviet troops in that country have long since been exchanged for Soviet POW's. He added that according to information possessed by the National Security Committee there are still from 150 to 200 Tajik citizens in Afghanistan. Most of them crossed the border illegally to procure arms for various warring groupings.

Armed Afghan Groups Violate Tajik Border

PM1007124592 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by Vladimir Kuleshov: "Fighting Again in Border Town of Pyandzh, Violators Captured"]

[Text] Central Asian Border District—On the night of 7-8 July, a real battle flared up on the sector of the Pyandzh border detachment's second post: A large group of border violators, armed to the teeth, had broken through from Afghanistan onto Tajik territory.

They came with weapons—assault rifles, machineguns, and grenades.

"In Afghanistan," says B. Gribanov, chief of staff of the Central Asian Border District, "they have been through a combat training course and learned combat in mountain terrain."

The border violators include two wounded and one dead. Border guard reinforcements called in to help the second post captured 18, along with the weapons they were carrying. No one on the border guards' side suffered. However, that is now, a week ago on the sixth sector of the first post of the "Moskovskiy" border detachment, when a well armed group of violators penetrated deep into Tajik territory from Afghanistan, in the first minutes of fighting, Ruslan Chudnyy, senior post chief, was killed.

According to preliminary questioning of the violators, they were all inhabitants of Kurgan-Tyube Oblast who had in the past, managed to penetrate Afghanistan to

stockpile weapons and ammunition there and wage in Tajikistan a struggle between groupings for power.

"Today it is harder and harder to guard the border," I was told by B. Yermolin, chief of the "Moskovskiy" border detachment personnel training department. "There is now virtually no draft to military service from Tajikistan. The Tajiks do not want to serve on the border. If the soldiers of the fall 1990 draft are released, the detachment will be only half staffed. There is no food, there are no fuels or lubrications, increasingly frequently we are using emergency stocks. Officers are leaving, because in Tajikistan today it is dangerous to walk around in the border guards uniform. Whereas previously we wee helped in seeking border violators, today there is no guarantee that you will not get a bullet in the back. Constantly there is breakthrough after breakthrough on the border—they uninhibitedly draft arms here from the Afghan side to make active use of them here."

"It will continue still further," B. Gribanov asserts. "The fighting on the border sectors is only just reaching full strength. Before it is too late, all republics of Central Asia must take joint steps. No one, including Russia, should stand aloof."

Minister on Cooperation With Iran, Pakistan

LD1107105192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0722 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS—Iran intends to grant Tajikistan a 50 million-dollar credit to finance the building of enterprises in this country, Tajik Foreign Minister, Khudoberdiy Khaliknazarov, said in an interview with the NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA newspaper, commenting on the results of President Rakhman Nabiyev's visit to Tehran and Islamabad.

According to the foreign minister, during the president's visit to Iran some other aspects of cooperation between the two countries were outlined. The sides planned to establish a direct air communication between Tehran and Dushanbe. An agreement was reached on the construction of a railway between Meshed (Iran), Herat and Kunduz as far as Badakhshan.

As for Nabiyev's visit to Pakistan, Khaliknazarov said an agreement was reached on the participation of Islamabad in subsidizing the construction of the Rogun hydroelectric power-station which will cost 500 million dollars. "After implementing the project, Pakistan will be able to obtain part of electric power from Tajikistan," the foreign minister pointed out. According to Khaliknazarov, the two sides will set up a commission on the construction of a highway which will link Pakistan with the Tajik city of Badakhshan.

Speaking on the political situation in Tajikistan, the foreign minister said "there are many groups and parties" acting in the republic with different views and platforms. Tajikistan is in the complex process of forming a state.

Nabiyev's Attitude Toward Intelligentsia Noted

OW1007174592 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1529 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The policy of President Rakhman Nabiyev "does not completely correspond to the demands of the Tajik creative intelligentsia", declared to "IF" [INTERFAX] the president of society "Paivand" (a society of Tajiks and compatriots living abroad), the former president of the republican Academy of Sciences Mukhammed Asimov. According to Asimov, the head of the government does not have "a real economic and political command".

Asimov is convinced that in his foreign and domestic policy Nabiyev only slightly resorts to the help of professionals and representatives of intelligentsia. For example, the fact that the republican Vice President Narzullo Dustov is a former director of an automobile garage testifies to this.

The president of the society positively assessed the President's visits to Iran and Pakistan which have ancient cultural and religious relative relations with Tajikistan. But he believes that this visit was too late and it would be more effective if it occurred in the first months after Nabiyev's elections to the post of the President as the situation in Tajikistan was more peaceful at that time. The current tour of the President was undertaken at the time when bloodshed clashes began in Tajikistan and the opposition political forces managed to take over the initiative from the President and to create a political capital for itself.

According to Asimov, if Rakhman Nabiyev considers the wishes of the intelligentsia and develops economic and political relations predominantly with Farsi-speaking countries (i.e., Iran and Afghanistan) then Tajikistan will manage to overcome the economic and political crisis in the near future.

Official Says Support for Nabiyev Declining

OW1307113692 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1007 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Chairman of Tajikistan's Democratic Party Shodman Yusupov believes that the mood in the republic's southern areas is beginning to shift from the support of President Rahman Nabiyev to opposition. Mr. Yusupov has recalled in an interview with IF

[INTERFAX] his recent visit to the Kurgan-Tyuben region, where, as generally believed, the President's positions have always been strong. The population there, Mr. Yusupov claims, feels that the President is unable to ensure stability in Tajikistan and halt military confrontation between various political factions.

Mr. Yusupov noted that Mr. Nabiyev "has so far been unable to translate any of his decrees into action". He explained that Mr. Nabiyev's warrants to disarm illegal groups, set up a National Guard, and convene Majlis (a representative national assembly) had been ignored.

Army Not To Intervene To Disarm Kulyab Gangs

PM1207134592 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 4 Jul 92 p 2

[Tatyana Larsen article under the "Army" rubric: "Officers' Assembly Resolution...."]

[Text] It seems that officers' assemblies have perforce become the main popular event at the Dushanbe garrison. Mutual relations between the military units stationed in Tajikistan and the often no less well organized branches of the opposition parties and movements are reaching a level of tension common in many republics of the former USSR. Opposition leaders tend to accuse unit commanders of prejudice toward them but do not provide documentary evidence of the military's active assistance in President Rakhmon Nabiyev's election campaign. Shodmon Yusuf, chairman of the DPT [Democratic Party of Tajikistan], calls Anatoliy Martovitskiy, deputy commander of the Central Asian Border District, and the former chiefs of the Dushanbe garrison, who succeeded one another almost annually after any serious events in the Tajik capital, nothing less than "red bolshevik commanders."

On 26 May, Colonel Mukhriddin Ashurov was appointed to command the Dushanbe garrison—he is the first Tajik to have achieved such a lofty post in the Russian Armed Forces.

In mutual relations with the opposition, however, an incident occurred in which more than 100 assault rifles and pistols were transported from a training center to the garrison through Dushanbe, allegedly on the orders of Marshal Shaposhnikov, during the period of armed confrontation between two sets of rallies—one pro-opposition, one pro-government. The truck was stopped by opposition detachments and the weapons were stolen. Now, as Col. Ashurov asserts, all the assault rifles and pistols have been returned, but Colonel V. Zabolotnyy, the division commander, has for some reason been urgently transferred out of the republic. To all appearances, the command made this decision because of V. Zabolotnyy's blunder on 10 May, when a clash occurred near the National Security Committee's building which left more than 10 dead: There is no knowing how this incident would have ended had tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, and armored personnel carriers not come to the KGB building. Later Col. Zabolotnyy said that the armored vehicles had been brought out under an agreement with the security officers to rescue them if the need arose. The opposition viewed this move as interference in the republic's internal affairs by the troops of the CIS or, rather, Russia.

On that occasion, the incident was sorted out. Almost six weeks have passed since subunits of the so-called president's guard left Ozodi Square in front of the Tajik parliament building, taking around 2,000 assault rifles with them. They organized detachments in Kulyab Oblast and began persecuting and murdering opposition supporters. Rakhmon Nabiyev tried several times, using presidential decrees, to persuade them to voluntarily surrender their weapons but failed. Furthermore, by 23 June over 50 people had died in Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube Oblasts and, according to a report from the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs, four militia workers have died and 26 have been wounded. Finally, on 22 June, the Democratic Party announced the creation of a Fatherland Salvation Committee with a staff formed from leaders of opposition movements and a number of independent politicians, including Davlat Khudonazarov, chairman of the Confederation of Cinematographers' Unions and a recent Tajik presidential contender. Shodmon Yusuf, chairman of the Democratic Party of Tajikistan, followed by Tokhir Abdudzhabbor, leader of the "Rastokhez" people's movement, stated that all military units and subunits should be placed under Tajik jurisdiction.

Officers of the Dushanbe garrison responded by organizing an assembly and passed a resolution that there can be no question of changing the jurisdiction of the garrison's troops. Otherwise, as Col. Ashurov stated, there will be a massive exodus of officers, and cadres from the local population make up just 4 percent of the units. Furthermore, the republic is simply incapable of assuming the burden of finance: It will cost more than 5 billion rubles a year, which is one-sixth of the Tajik budget forecast for 1992. Therefore, the Dushanbe garrison officers' assembly believes, while the people's guard is being formed and cadres trained it is necessary that the troops in Tajikistan be subordinated to and part of the Russian Armed Forces.

It is hard to say what the Fatherland Salvation Committee will do in response, but Col. Mukhriddin Ashurov, the new chief of the Dushanbe garrison, believes that the disarmament of the Kulyab formations is an internal matter for Tajikistan and the troops will not interfere. That is the officers' assembly's decision....

Turkmenistan

Formation of Republican Armed Forces Considered

OW1007175192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1529 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On his return from Finland President Saparmurad Niyazov intends to begin formation of the national armed forces and national frontier forces, the press service of the President told "IF" [INTERFAX]. But the Defense Ministry and the department of forces of the Middle Asian frontier district refuse to give detailed information on future military formations.

Meanwhile one of the employees of the frontier forces' department said that there is no saying on creation of national frontier forces proper as the greater portion of officers can present their reports asking to transfer them to other republics.

A number of supervisors note that contradictions and conflicts between officers (mostly Russian-speaking) and the servicemen-representatives of native origins are constantly growing.

The second problem which Turkmenistan can face creating its own armed forces concerns mass desertion. Desertion occurs due to the following reasons: contradictions with officers, lack of wish to serve, and interethnic and interregional discord leading to fights.

According to the information published in the local press the military prosecutor's office brought "more than 100 cases" to trial in respect to deserters. Unofficial data say that 2-2.5 thousand servicemen run away trying to escape the service. Separate detachment situated far from the center of the republic are staffed only by 40-6-% [figure as received].

Niyazov To Consider Creation of Border Forces

OW1307113992 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1007 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] In the near future the commander of the Middle Asian frontier district Aleksandr Bogdanov intends to meet with the Turkmenian President Saparmurad Niyazov and to discuss the issue on the creation of the frontier forces in the republic. Making comments on Turkmenistan's intention to create its own frontier forces, Bogdanov noted that the district's department of the frontier forces has not yet developed this issue.

Uzbekistan

Presidential Decree Addresses Science Development

OW1007175292 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1529 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Prepared by Andrey Pershin, Andrey Petrovskiy, and Vladimir Shishlin; edited by Boris Grishchenko; from "Presidential Bulletin"; transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] President Islam Karimov issued a decree on development of science. Scientific and research institutes of Uzbekistan fulfilling their works on the basis of economic agreements are freed from the payment of VATs [value-added taxes] beginning 1992 till 1995 including. The document is aimed at strengthening the scientific-technical potential of the republic, rising the role of science in solving the priority tasks of social-economic development of the republic. The Cabinet of Ministers is to adopt a more detailed resolution on state support of science.

Party of Social Progress Criticizes Karimov

OW1107182192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1535 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] "The social policies of President Islam Karimov are purely intuitive", was declared by the chairman of the organisational committee of the Uzbek Social Progress Party Faisulla Iskhakov at the party's founding congress in Tashkent.

He finds the republic's transition to market economy too slow and lacking a well-grounded programme. His party urged a new strategy at its congress, also a new political course. To cope with food and primary materials crisis agricultural policies should be made central - handing over land to farmers, though with the right to sell it suspended for 20-25 years. That should rule out stratification into large landowners and landless peasants.

Sharply criticised was Karimov's personnel policy. Warning was made that "the republic has an emerging clan system of government". F. Ishakov demanded a resignation of the Uzbek parliamentary speaker Shavakt Yldashev and a new investigation of the events in Fergana, 1989.

Sh. Yuldashev headed then the Fergan Communist Party Committee and failed to take any measures to prevent bloodshed and to end discrimination against the Meskhetin Turks in Uzbekistan.

The congress adopted a programme and rules for the party of social progress which will rely on the intellectuals, entrepreneurs, and all supporters of progressive reforms in property and economy in general.

The party is going to admit former communists who were not guilty of any crimes and who are still an active part of the population. It will protect the interests of all nations and minorities in Uzbekistan.

Armenia

Supreme Soviet Adopts Nagorno-Karabakh Decision

NC1007174592 Yerevan ARMENPRES International Service in Armenian 1215 GMT 10 Jul 92

["Decision adopted by the Armenian Republic Supreme Soviet on the situation prevailing in Nagorno-Karabakh Republic"—ARMENPRES headline; from the 8 July Supreme Soviet session in Yerevan]

[Text] Proceeding from the principles of internal law, nations' right of self-determination, and the results of the referendum held on 10 December 1991 on the independence of Nagorno-Karabakh Republic [NKR];

Expressing determination to defend NKR and the rights of its population;

Affirming its allegiance to finding a political solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh problem;

Noting that it supports any solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh problem acceptable to NKR;

Considering as unacceptable attempts to enshrine NKR as a part of Azerbaijan in a number of international documents;

The Armenian Republic Supreme Soviet decides:

1. To consistently support NKR and defend the rights of its population;

2. To consider as unacceptable for the Armenian Republic any international or interstate document that refers to NKR as being within the Azerbaijani structure;

3. To instruct the Armenian Government to take necessary measures to successfully implement conscription, to establish due law and order appropriate to the prevailing situation, to wage a struggle against organized crime, and to ensure the protection of military secrets.

[Signed] B. Ararktsyan, chairman of the Armenian Republic Supreme Soviet
[Dated] 8 July 1992, Yerevan

Statement on Azerbaijani 'Accusation' Issued

NC1007192692 Yerevan Armenia's Radio First Program Network in Armenian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Statement issued by the Armenian president's press service]

[Text] The Azerbaijani president's press service made a statement today accusing Armenia of planning to exploit the cease- fire and broaden the war against Azerbaijan.

The Armenian president's press service is authorized to declare that such an accusation is unfounded and aims to divert international public opinion from the fact that the Azerbaijani side has already violated the cease-fire by [words indistinct] launching an attack with armored units against the Armenian villages in Mardakert, and by ceaselessly bombing more than 10 villages in Mardakertskiy, Martuninskiy, and Askeranskiy Rayons all last night and this morning with SU-25 aircraft. This is how Azerbaijan is responding to the call by Mario Rafaelli.

Azerbaijan considers the accusations that it violated the Rome temporary cease-fire agreement as unjust. Quoting the Azerbaijani president's apparatus, ASSA-IRADA reported today that no agreement was reached in Rome. In ASSA-IRADA's words, Mario Rafaelli, chairman of the Minsk conference on Nagorno-Karabakh, in fact appealed to the conflicting sides with a proposal to declare a 30- day moratorium on military operations, and Azerbaijan gave its consent. However, the news agency, that is official Baku, insists that because the Armenian representatives had left the conference room that decision has lost its force.

[Baku ASSA-IRADA in English at 1237 GMT on 9 July transmitted the following Baku-datelined report: "Azerbaijan didn't violate cease-fire agreement though Russian television and 'Ostankino' TV company prompted to by the Armenian mass media accused the republic of this. Cease-fire agreement was not signed. There was a cease-fire proposal by Mr. Rafaelli in Rome. There was a unilateral adoption of this decision by Azerbaijan, but as far as Armenian delegation left the Rome meeting, the proposal itself got invalid. Moreover, Armenian party didn't cease fire for a minute, thus, it is unfair to accuse Azerbaijan, to say the least, ASSA-IRADA was told by the spokesman of Azerbaijan president."]

On our part, let us add that if there were people who were doubting that the peaceful Armenian cities and villages were being bombed under conditions of cease-fire, such doubts have now been completely dispelled after this (?glaring) self-justification.

As regards Armenia, though its delegation left the conference room, it supported the CSCE's call, and not just in words.

Nagorno-Karabakh Adopts Statement on Conflict

NC1007181492 Yerevan ARMENPRES International Service in Armenian 1215 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Yerevan, 10 Jul (ARMENPRES)—Nagorno-Karabakh Republic [NKR] Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers adopted a statement at their joint meeting in Stepanakert on 9 July. In it, the NKR leadership expresses its readiness to resolve the conflict through peaceful means.

The statement adds, however, that Azerbaijan's latest aggressive acts leave no doubt about the actual intentions of that republic's leadership.

The statement underlines that NKR favors businesslike cooperation only if it is convinced that the other side does not have ulterior motives.

NKR Conscripts Called To Return to Units

NC1007201292 Yerevan ARMENPRES International Service in Armenian 1215 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Yerevan, 10 Jul (ARMENPRES)—Azerbaijan has bombed the peaceful settlements of Nagorno-Karabakh Republic [NKR]. The press service of the NKR Supreme Soviet informed an ARMENPRES correspondent that on the night of 8 July, Su-25 military planes launched air raids on Vank and Chldran in Mardakertskiy Rayon and on Avdur, Ashan, Norshen, and Berdashen in Martunskiy Rayon. The bombing resumed early 9 July. Noragyug in Askeranskiy Rayon suffered particular damage. Many were injured and there is a lot of destruction.

Supported by armored cars, the Azerbaijani Army launched an attack last night in the north of Mardakertskiy Rayon. Baku has thus grossly violated the temporary cease-fire agreement reached at the preparatory conference in Rome.

The defenders of Nagorno-Karabakh engaged in an unequal battle with the enemy who suffered losses in equipment and men. Nearly 40 Azerbaijanis were killed and five T-72 tanks were hit. The attackers retreated to their initial positions.

The NKR's Defense Committee, intending to stabilize the military-political situation in the region, has ordered all the fighters of the self-defense detachments to strictly abide by the requirements of the war condition and return to their deployed units; otherwise, the offenders will be punished in keeping with the NKR law on military crimes.

The NKR Government has asked Armenian authorities to help return those NKR citizens who are of draftable age to their permanent residences in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Regret Expressed About Russian Soldiers' Deaths

LD1207195892 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Excerpts] Armenian Vice President and Prime Minister Arutyunyan today sent acting Russian Prime Minister Yegor Gaydar and Lieutenant Colonel Viktor Dubynin, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Russia, a telegram in which he expressed regret and deep concern in connection with the incident that occurred on Friday, 10 July, at Gyumri, causing victims among servicemen, and passed on profound condolences to the families of those who died. [passage omitted]

A representative of the 7th Army told an ITAR-TASS correspondent that on 10 July, several trucks carrying special communications equipment were observed leaving one of the Gyumri military units. He stressed that the Army command resolutely objected to this step taken by the district command. The removal was stopped by a representative of the Armenian Ministry of Defense. As a result of an exchange of fire, one officer and three soldiers of the Russian Army accompanying the column were killed. The two anti-aircraft gun [zenitnyye ustanovki] launchers did not fire, the representative of the 7th Army noted. He also reported that an investigation of the incident has been launched. According to information from the Armenian side, it was the servicemen who opened fire. The removal of armaments, ammunitions, and military equipment from the republic without the permission of the republic's authorities has been prohibited by a special decision of the Armenian parliament.

Tanks Arrive From Kiev To Help Azerbaijan

MK1107094592 Moscow MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS in Russian 9 Jul 92 p 2

[Unattributed report under the "Nonstop" rubric: "Ukrainian Tanks in Karabakh?"]

[Text] The Russian-Armenian information center "Pro-Armeniya" reported yesterday that, according to information received from various confidential sources, tanks which had arrived along with their crews from Kiev participated in the Azerbaijani troops' recent offensive in the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic's Shaumyanovskiy Rayon. The report also states that they had been brought by railroad several days before the offensive.

We asked Azerbaijan's Embassy to comment on this information but did not receive a definite reply. The only thing that N. Mamedov, the embassy's consultant, told MOSKOVSKIY KOMSOMOLETS was that Shaumyanovskiy Rayon does not exist, because as long ago as during preperestroyka times it had been taken out of the former Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast.

Yerevan Radio Updates Situation, Fighting

NC1007185192 Yerevan Radio Yerevan in Azeri 1330 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Dear listeners, we now present a report on the latest incidents in the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic [NKR] and Armenia's border rayons. First, we wish to report on the incidents that have taken place after the call Mario Rafaelli, chairman of the conference that will be held in Minsk, made to the Armenian and Azerbaijani leaders to agree to a 30-day cease-fire.

It is common knowledge that Mario Rafaelli consulted with the leaders of the two republics to convene the Minsk conference. The Armenian and Azerbaijani leaders complied with Rafaelli's move to hold a conference. Even though the Azerbaijani side promised to comply with a cease-fire agreement, it has acted against its promise.

The exchange of fire was to have been halted on 9 July. The Armenian side unilaterally observed the cease-fire

agreement. However, the Azerbaijan National Army launched attacks in the direction of [placenames indistinct] in Mardakertskiy Rayon on 9 July. As has been the case in the past, the neighboring republic used many tanks and armored vehicles in its attacks. The Azerbaijani units bombarded the positions of the Armenian self-defense forces in the towns with Grad rocket launchers, heavy artillery guns, and Su-25 attack aircraft. Violent clashes took place. The aggressors tried to further broaden the territories they occupied, but their attempts failed. The Armenian self-defense forces obstructed the enemy attacks and forced the enemy units to retreat. The Azerbaijan Armed Forces lost 40 men and five T-72 tanks. Meanwhile, tens of Azerbaijani troops were wounded.

Combat operations also took place in the other border rayons in Nagorno-Karabakh. Contrary to the incidents in Mardakertskiy Rayon, combat operations were limited to the exchange of fire between positions.

Noragyukh in Askeranskiy Rayon was bombarded early on 9 July. Damage was caused in the town and several of its residents were wounded. The Armenian side returned fire to silence the enemy positions.

Azerbaijan's military aircraft bombed Norshen, Vartashen, and [placename indistinct] in Martuninskiy Rayon. No one was hurt.

According to the reports we received a short while ago, three Armenians were killed and another was wounded during the Azerbaijani attacks on (Srumbon), (Bakhokhart), and [placename indistinct] in Mardakertskiy Rayon.

We have reported several times in the past that the Azerbaijan Armed Forces have turned Amiranlar and [name indistinct] in Martuninskiy Rayon into military bases. Peaceful residents are no longer living in the two towns. They have been taken over by the units of the Azerbaijan National Army. Azerbaijan is massing reinforcements and military hardware in the two towns. The Armenian residential areas around the two towns have been fired on with various types of arms for a long time now. Nevertheless, all the Azerbaijani attacks have been warded off.

Hundreds, of Azerbaijanis in the military bases have been killed or wounded during the clashes.

The Martuninskiy Rayon, including Martuni, was intensively fired on from Amiranlar on 9 July. The Armenian side returned fire to silence the enemy positions. The situation in this part of Nagorno-Karabakh is rather tense. The Armenian self-defense forces are keeping the situation under their control. A deserving reply is given to all hostile acts.

Clashes have also taken place in other parts of Nagorno-Karabakh. The general situation has not changed. NKR officials are taking measures to resolve other problems in the republic. The situation is unstable because of Azerbaijan's continuing aggression. The heroic residents of Artsakh [Nagorno-Karabakh] are resolving their problems, however, and taking every opportunity to restore stability.

The situation in Armenia's border rayons remains complex, as has been the case in the past. The Azerbaijan Armed Forces are firing on Armenian residential areas with various types of arms. The Armenian side is retaliating against the provocative activities.

Sunuk was fired on from Azerbaijan's Zangelanskiy Rayon early on 9 July. Two residents, a father and his son, were killed while they were working in the fields. The Kapanskiy Rayon was fired on with machine guns and artillery units at 1000 on the same day. No one was hurt. Relative calm prevailed in the rayon in the afternoon.

Gorisskiy Rayon was fired on last night. No one was hurt in the rayon. [Placename indistinct] came under fire once again.

Azerbaijani units fired on Tarushskiy and other rayons with automatic firearms and machine guns. The Armenian side was compelled to return fire.

Maintaining agricultural work in the border areas in Armenia and Azerbaijan is impossible. Security has not been established for the agricultural workers. The talks held between leading officials of the border rayons have not yielded the expected results.

The situation in other rayons is relatively peaceful, but tension still prevails.

Villages Bombed

OW1007135492 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1259 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] According to the Karabakh news agency, Friday [10 July] morning the Azeri attack aircraft were waging bombing attacks against 10 villages of Mardakert, Martuni, and Askeran regions of Nagorno-Karabakh. There are life and limb losses among the civil population.

The Armenian Internal Ministry reports that the ceasefire agreement was violated by Azerbaijan in the zone of the Azeri- Armenian border. In the evening and at night on July 10 the Armenian villages on the border with Azerbaijan were covered with rocket-artillery and mortar fire. One people was killed, there are many wounded. The Armenian party did not answer this provocative fire.

The statement of the Azeri Defense Ministry says that the Azer armed forces stopped hostilities in the territory of Nagorno part of Karabakh beginning 00.00 on July 9. Meanwhile the formations of the Armenian army began an attack in the region of the cities Agdam, Fizuli, Kelbadzhar, and Mardakert.

Besides 102 T-72 tanks and a large number of artillery guns were shipped via Lachin corridor from Armenia to Nagorno-Karabakh.

The statement of the Defense Ministry also stresses that the decision of the Armenian Supreme Soviet refusing the recognition of Nagorno-Karabakh as a constituent of Azerbaijan practically means a recognition of a nonexistent Nagorno-Karabakh republic. This resolution, the statement notes, contradicts the act "On inviolability of borders" which was signed by the Armenian leaders at the conference in Helsinki on July 8 and "confirms the expansionist aspirations of Armenia towards Azeri territory".

The Azeri Defense Ministry also reported that 4 people were killed and 8 were wounded in the result of massive rocket-artillery fire of Agdam, Fizuli, and several regions of Azerbaijan bordering Armenia. The Azeri side has lost 5 people in the result of mortar fire of village Sadarak of Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic from the Ararat region of Armenia.

Dashnak Party Reacts To Collaboration Charges

LD1107095292 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1653 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Tigran Liloyan]

[Text] Yerevan July 10 TASS—The Dashnak opposition party of Armenia attempted to fire back accusations of collaborating with the KGB advanced by Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrosyan.

The party's "AZATAMART" newspaper published on Friday [10 July] a top secret document dated October 1981 which says lieutenant in reserve of the Soviet Army Ter-Petrosyan was included into the special reserve of the KGB in 1977 and was kept their later.

However, TASS learned from a retired KGB officer who asked not to be named that all graduates from the oriental department of Yerevan University, where Ter-Petrosyan studied, were enlisted into the KGB special reserve to be used in case of war. The "sensation" in the Dashnak newspaper counts on non-informed people, he added.

Azerbaijan

President Appoints Agdere Rayon Chief

NC1007211292 Baku Radio Baku Network in Azeri 1700 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] By presidential decree, Sadrettin Alish oglu Khakverdiyev has been appointed head of the Agdere [Mardakert] Rayon executive authority.

'Tension' Observed in Ties With Dagestan

LD1207220492 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Text] In recent days some tension has been observed in the relations between Azerbaijan and Dagestan. With the details, here is our Baku correspondent Aza Khalilov:

[Khalilov] This situation has been caused by meetings held over many days in Dagestan that stipulated the goal of the creation of an independent and free republic of Lezgistan, which would include the territory of northern Azerbaijan. The press services of the president of Azerbaijan have reported that these problems ought to be resolved only by means of peaceful talks. The president's press service also noted that Azerbaijani parliament chairman Isa Kamberov has received (Bogoudin Akhmedov), first deputy chairman of the Dagestan Supreme Soviet. A delegation of the Dagestan Supreme Soviet arrived in Baku together with (Bogoudin Akhmedov).

In the course of the talks, it was noted that Azerbaijan and Dagestan face important problems. During the discussion, the chairman of the Azerbaijan parliament and the delegation of the Dagestan Supreme Soviet also discussed matters relating to expanding the economic links between the two republics and resolving border issues. Isa Gambarov noted the importance of resolving border issues. The press service of the president notes that during the conversation, problems were discussed relating to Azerbaijanis living in Dagestan and Lezgins living in Azerbaijan. Azerbaijani parliament chairman Isa Gambarov invited the chairman of the Dagestan Supreme Soviet on an official visit to Baku.

Further Reportage on Cease-Fire Violations

NC1307090892 Baku ASSA-IRADA in English 1152 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Baku, 11.07.92 (ASSA-IRADA)—Armenia goes on violating the ceasefire agreement throughout last night till morning the Armenian expeditionary troops, concentrated in Askeran Province of highland Garabag, have been shelling the Abdal, Gulabli and shell villages of Agdam Province located in lowland Garabag by means of various weapons. After it at dawn the Armenian troops launched an attack to invade the Nakhichevanik village, but were rebuffed by the local self-defence forces. The mopping-up of Agdere Province from Armenian militants is going on at the moment in Mokhratag, Metsshen villages where 2 Armenians were killed and an Azeri soldier was wounded during shooting.

The Azeri villages of Mormor, Mutadere and Duz-Rasullu in Gedabek and Agdam in Tovuz Province were shelled all last night from Armenia, ASSA-IRADA reporter got to know at Azerbaijan's Defence Ministry.

Shelling Continues

NC1207193292 Baku Radio Baku Network in Azeri 1700 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Text] The Analytical Information Center of the Azerbaijani Ministry of Defense has disclosed the following:

The situation in Agdamskiy Rayon remains tense. Shelli, (Mergili), Saybaly, and [name indistinct] came under grad rocket and artillery fire last night from Karakendi in Khodzhavendskiy Rayon. The attacks wounded five people and caused some damage. Meanwhile, enemy units continue to assemble around Askeran and Khanabad.

Our fighters' positions in Sur in Dzhebrailskiy Rayon came under intermittent fire from the Shagat area of the former Gadrutskiy Rayon last night. Ivanovka in Kedabekskiy Rayon came under automatic weapons fire from Armenia's Krasnoselskiy Rayon between 2200 and 0000 on 11 July. The enemy fire was returned. The border areas in Kubatlinskiy Rayon came under fire from inside Armenia between 1900 and 2100 yesterday. A fitting reply was made to the enemy.

Azerbaijani units based in Kelbadzharskiy Rayon, which have established positions in Kotavan and Shefek in Agdere [Mardakert] Rayon, came under artillery, [word indistinct], and large-caliber machine gun fire from [Bakhuard] between 1900 and 2000 on 11 July and between 0500 and 1300 today. The fire was returned and the enemy positions were destroyed. The enemy suffered many casualties. Saidlyar, Yemezly, and (Fikretaz) in Zangelanskiy Rayon came under fire from Armenian territory at 2000 on 11 July. Azerbaijan Armed Forces units made a fitting reply to the enemy. Yemezly came under various types of fire from Armenia's Kapanskiy Rayon during the day today. A woman was wounded.

Periodic clashes are taking places in Sadarak in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic. Khidayat Abdurrakhmanov, a militia employee, suffered a serious head wound from a round fired by a [word indistinct] fire arm.

Meanwhile, the situation in Kazakhskiy, Tauzskiy, Fizulinskiy, and Terterskiy Rayons has been relatively calm.

Today marks the first month of the Azerbaijani offensive. More than 48 of our residential areas have been liberated from the enemy.

'Advantage' Sought

OW1307141192 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1316 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The press center of the Azeri Defense Ministry reported that the Azeri forces in conflict zone "try to take over the advantage gained in the result of unilateral cease-fire by the Azeri party beginning July 9". [sentence as received] "Until now the Azeri self-defense forces manage to oppose all the attacks". In particular, they have contained the movement of Armenians towards the regional centers of Agdam and Fizuli bordering Karabakh. During the previous 24 hours these cities were intensively covered by rocket-artillery fire.

According to the Karabakh news agency, beginning July 13 in the morning the Armenian formations were forced to undertake countermeasures to suppress the firing points of the Azeri forces in the captured Armenian villages of Mardakertskiy region of Karabakh. The day before, the press agency reports, the villages Kusapat, Dzhanyatag, Gyulatakh, and Mekhmana which were captured by the enemy a month ago were freed.

The Karabakh news agency also reported that the Azeri attack against the village Badar of Askeran region has failed. The Azeris have lost 12 people, the Armenians have one wounded.

According to the Armenian Internal Ministry, at night on July 13 several villages of Taushski, Krasnoselski, Gorisski, Vardenisski regions of Armenia and in the morning today the road Goris-Kapan were covered with rocket-artillery fire.

Reduction in Russian Language Use Denied

PM1007134192 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "No Decrease in Russian Language in Azerbaijan"]

[Text] The 151st issue of IZVESTIYA published a note from the ANI agency claiming that a campaign has begun in Azerbaijan to reduce the prevalence of the Russian language. The newspaper editorial office has received a reply from the Azerbaijan Republic president's press service.

It notes that although there is a reduction in the number of students studying in Russian, this is connected primarily with the migration from the republic of the Russian-speaking Armenian and Jewish population and the families of servicemen. Nonetheless there are not and cannot be any restrictions on the population's study in Russian in schools and higher educational establishments. Every fourth book published in the republic, every third journal, and every tenth newspaper is published in Russian. As for television air time (the ANI note reported that a 10-minute RUssian news program was all that was left) it is reported from Baku that in addition to this program the Baku television studio broacasts 1.5 hours a week in Russian and that government decrees and resolutions, announcements, advertisements, and so forth are published in both languages—Azerbaijani and Russian.

Georgia

Shevardnadze on 'Very Grave' Situation

LD1107210192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1945 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS—"The present situation in Georgia is very grave but not life-and-death. Now that we have managed to come out of international isolation, we can count on aid from the world's most industrialized countries. I believe the crisis can be overcome," chairman of the Georgian State Council, Eduard Shevardnadze, said in an interview with the ARGUMENTY I FAKTY weekly.

In reply to a question, what orientation the republic will stand for, Shevardnadze said that "first of all, we will be oriented towards our friends. It does not matter where they are - in America, in Ukraine or in Asia. Turkey is our nearest neighbor, so, can we not develop relations with this country? And how will we be able to exist without contacts with Russia and to be cut off from the Russian economy and culture? It is simply unthinkable."

The chairman of the Georgian State Council expressed confidence that after the murderous clashes, Georgians and Ossetians "will learn in the end to live together in one state. For me, it makes no difference whether it is an Ossetian, Georgian or Abkhazian. People themselves will understand who are true politicians and who are not."

Asked, whether Georgia will become a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Shevardnadze answered that "for the time being we are satisfied with the relations which we have with all republics on a bilateral basis. We are ready to develop relations with all Commonwealth states. The Commonwealth leaders are talking about military-strategic and political integration more than they are really doing. It does not suit us."

Further on Kidnapped Deputy Prime Minister

LD1007165292 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Acting Georgian Prime Minister Tengiz Sigua told a session of the State Council that supporters of Zviad Gamsakhurdia have denied involvement in the operation to kidnap Aleksandr Kavsadze. However, Sigua said, we have no reason to believe them, and there can be no question of exchanging Kavsadze for Shurgaya or any other of those who were detained for taking part in the seizure of the Tbilisi television center.

State Council Issues Statement

OW1007135792 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1259 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Georgia's State Council has issued a statement today, Friday, on the abduction by Zviadists of Vice-Premier Aleksandr Kavsadze. No talks will be held on any exchange of A. Kavsadze for the detained mutineers who seized the TV centre and tower on June 24. Supporters of the ex-President Zviad Gamsakhurdia are to release the captured minister unconditionally.

The acting Premier Tenghiz Sigua informs that no one has so far claimed responsibility for abducting A. Kavsadze and persons accompanying him. On July 9 the Vice-Premier's car was blown up near the village of Kanti, Western Georgia.

T. Sigua has also informed IF [INTERFAX] on Friday's meeting at the remand centre in Tbilisi between the Defence Minister Tenghiz Kitovani and Valter Shurgaya, one of the closest associates of the ex-President. Shurgaya was arrested after the failed coup attempt on June 24. He promised to send a letter to his friends demanding a release of S. Kavsadze, "if it's their doing".

Further on Meeting

OW1107170092 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1535 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The failure of the armed rebellion on June 24 and subsequent integration of the republic in the internaitonal processes have caused the armed bands supporting the ex-President Zviad Gamsakhurdia to step up their illegal activities. That has been discussed at the meeting of Georgia's state council today, Friday.

In some western regions of the republic the Zviadists have resumed sabotage and terror, attacking transport, blowing up railways and bridges, killing people or taking them hostage.

More bloodshed came on July 9 when the Vice-Premier Aleksandr Kavsadze, his driver Eldar Batiashvili, and head of the health service in the Chkhorotskusk district were abducted. The representative of the State Council in that district Kandid Gagua was killed.

The State Council takes all those acts as undermining Georgia's state interests. It expressed determination to protect those interests and the safety of civilian population.

Doctor Released

OW1107165692 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1535 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Following item transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Georgia's vice-Premier Aleksandr Kavsadze and his driver are alive and still held hostage by Zviadists who intend to spirit them over to the Chechen capital Groznyy. The information comes, according to the Georgian Premier Tengiz Sigua, from the head of the health service of the Chkhorotsk region Dr. Aleksandr

Mikaya who was captured together with A. Kavsadze on July 9 near the village of Kanti, Western Georgia, but later released.

Speaking on the republic's television T. Sigua expressed hope that the Chechen Guard "should give a legal response" to possible actions by Zviadists. Otherwise, warned T. Sigua, the relations between Georgia and the Chechen Republic "may sharply deteriorate".

Attorney-General on Whereabouts

OW1307104892 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1008 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Georgia's vice-premier, taken hostage, is on the territory of the Chkhorotskulskiy region in the west of the republic, Georgia's Attorney-General Vakhtang Razmadze announced in the morning on July 13th. In Mr. Razmadze's words nothing else is known yet about the vice-premier's fate.

Mr. Kavsadze was taken hostage most likely by Zviad Gamsakhurdia's men on the border between the Tsalendzhikhskiy and Chkhorotskulskiy regions of Georgia. His car driver and the chief surgeon of the Chkhorotskulskiy region Aleksandr Mikaya were also captured. The Georgian State Council's representative in that region Kandid Gogua was killed.

Freed later on, Mr. Mikaya revealed that the hostages had been well treated. In his words, the captors intend to bring Mr. Kavsadze into Groznyy for a meeting with ex-President Zviad Gamsakhurdia, "who was informed about the operation in advance". Government troops have been mobilized to locate the hostages and their abductors.

Meanwhile, Georgia's Democratic Alliance, the honorary president of which is the State Council's Chairman Eduard Shevardnadze, declared readiness on Sunday [12 July] to enter into negotiations with Mr. Kavsadze's kidnappers.

Shevardnadze 'Assassination Attempt' Denied

LD1307110592 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Text] According to the NEGA agency, the press service of the Georgian State Council has denied a report by the Ostankino television company on 12 July of an assassination attempt on Eduard Shevardnadze, chairman of the State Council. This report was also rejected by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the intelligence service of the republic.

FBI Role Reported

LD1307110192 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 2000 GMT 12 Jul 92

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Two FBI agents have departed for Tbilisi. At least that is what the American journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT has reported under the headline Washington Rumors. They intend to investigate what many believe to be an assassination attempt against Eduard Shevardnadze. The Georgian president almost fell victim in an explosion on the outskirts of Tbilisi. A motor car packed with explosives blew up just after Shevardnadze's car passed by.

Decrease in Peacekeeping Forces Proposed

LD1307081792 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0723 GMT 13 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Igor Serebryakov]

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS—Georgia believes the 1,500-men strong peace-keeping force to be deployed in South Ossetia on Tuesday [14 July] is too big and should be reduced two-fold. The strength of the force "does not correspond to the requirements of the situation", Georgian Defence Minister Tengiz Kitovani told TASS by telephone on Monday.

The other half of the force should stay in reserve and be airlifted to the zone of conflict only if necessary, Kitovani added.

It had been earlier agreed that the force would consist of 500 Russian, 500 Georgian and 500 Ossetian peacekeepers.

Peacekeeping Forces Set for Deployment 14 Jul

LD1207082892 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0748 GMT 12 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valeriy Shanayev]

[Text] Vladikavkaz July 12 TASS—About 1,500 peacekeepers will be deployed along the 15-kilometer corridor separating the warring sides in South Ossetia on the night of July 14.

The troops, as well as several units of Russian, Georgian and Ossetian reservists, will disengage the warring factions in accordance with the agreement reached by the presidents of Russia, Georgia, and South and North Ossetia in Dagomys.

An Ossetian battalion, which consists of Ossetians, Russians, Armenian, Ukrainians and representatives of other nationalities, will enter Tskhinvali, the administrative centre of South Ossetia, on Monday [13 July]. The troops will be transported by 177 trucks provided by North Ossetia. The whole campaign will cost about 300

million rubles, Stanislav Saunov, one of the commanders of the joint peace-keeping troops, said.

Meanwhile, the situation in the conflict zone remains tense. Shelling continued in Tskhinvali throughout the night. One person was killed and 11 wounded. Heavy shelling was reported in the district centre of Znaur and the village of Dmenis. Casualties were reported but the exact figure remains unknown as communications lines have been destroyed.

According to military intelligence reports, Georgian militants are building defenses in the Znaur district. In the Tskhinvali and Znaur districts they are burning down deserted houses and facilities, reports said.

Chances for Success Viewed

LD1207232492 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Text] The forthcoming introduction of inter-ethnic forces into the territory of South Ossetia on 14 July is a realistic attempt to stop the bloodshed, Sergey Khetagurov, the head of the South Ossetian Government, stated to a RIA correspondent. In his view, the most difficult thing will be to render harmless the groupings of Ossetian and Georgian irregulars that act independently. According to information from the North Ossetian special services, nine Ossetian and three mixed armed groups, numbering in total up to 350 persons, are active at present in the Tshkinvali area. In the villages adjacent to the town there is about the same number of Georgian detachments not subordinate to the republican authorities.

Touching upon the possibility of clashes between the irregulars and the inter-ethnic disengagement forces, Khetagurov said that it could not be ruled out, especially at first. At the same time, he believes that the more decisively the mixed Georgian-Ossetian commission and its armed forces take control of the region, the faster these clashes will end.

Situation Reportedly Returning 'to Normal'

LD1107082192 Moscow POSTFACTUM in English 1730 GMT 11 Jul 92

[From the "Military News" section]

[Text] [no dateline as received]—According to the Transcaucasian Military District [TCMD] Headquarters, the situation in South Ossetia is gradually getting back to normal.

At the same time, PF [POSTFACTUM] was told by representatives of the TCMD headquarters on July 10, the cease-fire agreement is being repeatedly violated. According to them, at 19.30 [1530 GMT] on July 9 the gangs, shelled the Russian Field-Engineer Regiment stationed in Tskhinvali. A sniper injured Lieutenant Oleg Tanuilov.

According to the same sources, on July 9 a planned tripartite meeting was held on the territory of the Helicopter Regiment attended by Georgian and South-Ossetian field commanders. A decision was taken at the meeting to stop hostilities in the Tskhinvali area. The Russian units of the Tskhinvali garrison—the Helicopter and Field-Engineer Regiments—will be withdrawn to Russia, the TCMD headquarters said. The Field-Engineer Regiment is expected to be made part of the North-Caucasian Military District. As for the Helicopter Regiment it is expected to be dismantled.

According to other military sources, on July 9 the Russian interior troops began guarding the northern gantry of the Rockskiy tunnel. At the moment, outside the northern gantry, there is a platoon of the North-Ossetian special militia squad, a few armored personnel carriers and 25 men from Russia's interior troops special task force. Outside the southern gantry, there is a platoon of the South-Ossetian special militia squad.

According to interior troops reports, on July 9 about 600 refugees passed through the Rockskiy tunnel who said that Tskhinvali continues to be shelled. At the moment, it is impossible to organize reliable guarding of the Rockskiy tunnel without coherent coordination of the three armed units—Russian, North-Ossetian and South-Ossetian, interior troops representatives note. But so far, coordination between these units has been unofficial, the military said. The status of the Russian interior troops that are only on the one side of the pass has not been determined. The Russian interior troops cannot cross to the other side of the tunnel because it is Georgia's territory. According to the military, it is absurdity to be responsible for the protection of the tunnel being only on one of its sides.

Armed Guard Posts Set Up on Rail Line

LD1207172792 Moscow Teleradiokompaniya Ostankino Television First Program Network in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Jul 92

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] Fifteen armed guard posts were set up today on the Transcaucasian main rail line uniting Russia and Georgia. That has been done in connection with the forthcoming entry of interethnic Russian-Georgian-Ossetian detachments for settling the situation in South Ossetia. The posts are to guarantee the columns' defense from possible provocations.

A RIA agency correspondent was told that a battalion of the 104th Air Assault Regiment will go into the conflict region first, arriving in Vladikavkaz from Pskov. Later, an Ossetian battalion will set off for Tskhinvali. A battalion of Georgian volunteers will move in from the south.

Today, the joint command of the interethnic forces worked out the tactics of its actions on a specially prepared model. And according to a representative of the Russian Ministry of Defense, a kind of model has been drawn up in Ossetia for separating the opposing sides. That experience may possibly be used in other hot spots of the former USSR.

Estonia

Kaitseliit Attacks Russian Army Trucks

LD1007165892 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1605 GMT 10 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Roman Zadunayskiy and Albert Maloveryan]

[Text] Tallinn/Moscow, 10 Jul (TASS)—At 0930 today on the Haapsalu-Tallinn highway in Estonia, an attack was carried out on two Russian Army trucks which were going from an air force base in Haapsalu to the staff offices of a combined unit. Approximately 45 km from Haapsalu a group of about 30 unidentified people suddenly opened automatic-weapons fire at the vehicles. Tires were riddled with bullets and the vehicles stopped. The attackers managed to seize three officers and three soldiers. The ITAR-TASS correspondents learned about this from reports from the scene and the information of the Russian Defense Ministry press center.

The unit command made the decision to send an armed group from the Haapsalu base to the rescue. At the same time the incident was reported to the chairman of the Estonian Council of Ministers and reported to the command of the Northwest Group of troops. The Estonian Council of Ministers replied that Kaitseliit (Forest Brothers—TASS translation) military groups are presently operating in Estonia, who declared from 1 July the renewal of the war "which they did not finish in 1952." These groups are not subordinate to the Estonian Government and therefore it could not help in any way.

Since a genuine threat to the lives of Russian soldiers had arisen, the unit command decided to send additional armed groups to the area of the bandits' sortie. However, their help was not needed: Acting in precise acordance with the Russian Government resolution of 20 June 1992 "On Measures To Halt Illegal Actions Against Russian Federation Armed Forces," the first group of servicemen to come to the rescue of their fellow soldiers entered the fray and liberated the Russian officers and soldiers. Six armed bandits were captured. The others fled. There were no losses on the Russian side.

Criminal proceedings have been instigated. Representatives of the local authorities came to the scene of the incident and recognized the actions of the Russian servicemen as correct and legal.

Ruutel, Romania's Illiescu Hold Talks in Tallinn

Discuss Problems With Russia

OW1107175492 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1414 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Saturday [11 July] the Chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Arnold Ruutel had negotiations with the Romanian President Ion Iliescu.

The press service of the Chairman of the Estonian parliament reported that in the course of the negotiations President Iliescu mentioned the resemblance of problems facing Estonia and Rumania. He stressed that in 1940 Rumania was forced to cede Bessarabia and a portion of Bukovina to the Soviet Union. President Iliescu declared about Romania's readiness to support Estonia in solving the problem of Russian forces' withdrawal from its territory.

Arnold Ruutel in his turn noted that all the states from the Baltic to the Black Sea had suffered from the political and economic pressure of the USSR. According to Ruutel, it is necessary to promote democratization of Russia in order "to restore a normal situation".

Discuss Cooperation

AU1107174692 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1401 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Text] Tallinn, ROMPRES, 11/7/1992—The Romanian president, Ion Iliescu, and the president of the Estonian parliament, the head of the Estonian state, Arnold Ruutel, agreed during Friday, July 10, talks in Tallinn that relaxed, open relations were possible between the two countries. The two decided that demarches be made for the good use of current potentialities.

The two heads of states reviewed during their discussion at Kabriorg Palace in the Estonian capital, the fields in which short-term measures and programmes can be put in place.

Commercial ties will be much encouraged, starting from existing traditions. A commercial treaty between Estonia and Romania was signed as far back as 1930 and it has never been repealed.

There are good prospects for cultural cooperation between the two countries.

The Romanian president and the president of the Estonian parliament insisted on the importance of the document adopted by the recent Pan-European Security Conference in Helsinki and re-asserted they would continue to back the resolving of conflicts in the international life exclusively by dialogue.

On a short visit to Tallinn, President Ion Iliescu is going to sign Friday night, together with the head of the Estonian state, the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Estonia.

Treaty Signed, News Conference Held

AU1107202492 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1853 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Tallinn, ROMPRES, 11/7/1992—Saturday, July 11, the treaty of friendship and cooperation between

Romania and Estonia was signed in Tallinn, setting a new basis for bilateral relations.

The treaty was signed by the Romanian president, Ion Iliescu and the president of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Estonia, Arnold Ruutel.

The treaty ensures by its provisions a large political, economic, commercial, financial, technical, ecological and cultural cooperation, as well as exchanges of information.

Romania and Estonia, European countries that are CSCE members, pledge to take action so that the continent be changed into a zone of cooperation and peace. The two countries re-assert their decision to observe the principles of the UN Charter, of the Final Document of Helsinki, of the other CSCE documents. The two parties pronounce themselves against the use of force in international relations and for the urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from other states.

An understanding was concluded between Romania and Estonia according to which no visa is necessary any longer for the citizens of the two countries possessing diplomatic passports, and another agreement is going to be concluded making visas unnecessary equally for other categories of people, businessmen and journalists first of all, to facilitate human contacts.

The two presidents agreed in principle that Romania and Estonia grant each other the most favored nation status in the economic, commercial, financial and industrial fields.

An agreement is going to be signed shortly on commercial-economic and technical-scientific relations. The draft agreement has been sent by the Romanian party to Estonian bodies, that are examining them.

The two heads of states referred in their July 11 talks to the commercial agreement between Romania and Estonia signed on August 30, 1930, that is still in force.

Talks were also held on the conclusion of an accord for the mutual promotion and protection of investments, and orders were given for procedures to start in this respect.

In the context of the new realities in Europe, asking for new regulations in the consular field, Romania and Estonia will start negotiations for the signing of a consular convention between the two parties.

The heads of the Romanian and Estonian states decided on July 11 to conclude a cultural agreement and an annual agreement of exchanges allowing the two sides to better know the historical, cultural values of each other, the traditions and activities of the two peoples .

After the treaty was signed the two heads of states met the press at the press center of Tallinn.

The two made public their satisfaction for the signing of the treaty, the results of the talks and the visit, agreed on during the earth summit in Rio. The journalists asked questions referring first of all to general aspects of the future development, on the difficult issues to be faced by the two countries in this period.

Denial of Arms to Moldova Made

OW1207124392 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1541 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Romania supplies Moldova with arms, but only with those meant for defence, declared President Ion Iliescu on Saturday [11 July] at a news conference given in Tallinn. He denied the allegations that Moldova's army uses Romanian-made planes and tanks.

According to the Baltic News Service [BNS], I. Iliescu said that "all planes and tanks used by Moldova's Army were transferred to it by the Russian Army stationed on Moldova's soil".

In his interview for BNS I. Iliescu dismissed the reports that Romanian citizens are fighting on Moldova's side in Dniester. According to him, "the Romanians fighting there have Moldovan citizenship and they have nothing to do with Romania".

President I. Iliescu opposed the participation of spokesmen for Dniester in the talks on settling the conflict because "Trans-Dniestria is not a state and not an object of international law".

It has the right to voice its own opinion, but political decisions will have to be made by states: Moldava and other countries concerned, the president pointed out.

Zhirinovskiy Warns Narva of 'Retribution'

OW1207161092 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1420 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] On a visit in the Estonian city of Narva the leader of the Russian Liberal Democratic party [LDP] Vladimir Zhirinovskiy was confronted by Estonia's frontier-guards in the city's main square. At the ensuing press conference the LDP leader said that "state borders are not established unilaterally in the Estonian fashion".

"Russia has not established its borders in accordance with its Constitution. I'm sorry for those young men who will fall victim to the nearsightedness of their politicians. SU-29 bombers will fly over Narva for acts of retribution against rabid nationalists", V. Zhirinovskiy declared.

The "LDP cabinet of ministers" accompanying V. Zhirinovskiy got acquainted with the work of Russian customs officials.

V. Zhirinovskiy described Estonia as a"criminal state". "Such a country turns the entire population into a nation of thieves", he said with reference to what he had seen at the customs house.

In the evening thousands of Russian-speakers from Estonia and Leningrad Region gathered for a meeting in the fortress of Ivan-Gorod to express support for the leader of the LDP.

On Sunday [12 July] the LDP delegation arrived in St. Petersburg.

Forest Fires Rage in Western Estonia

LD1207143992 Helsinki Suomen Yleisradio Network in Finnish 1300 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Text] Forest fires are also raging in western Estonia, in the Haapsalu area. All of Estonia's fire brigades have been activiated to put out the fires with the exception of Tallinn's firefighters, who are busy putting out small fires in the vicinity of the capital.

The abundance of forest fires in the Baltic countries is due to the drought in the area, which has lasted for two months already. As a result of the drought, the Lithuanian parliament on 10 July declared Lithuania to be a disaster area and asked the West for assistance in the form of grain supplies. Lithuania expects to lose half of its grain harvest this summer due to the drought. The Meteorological Institute is forecasting thundershowers for the Baltics tomorrow

Base, Economy Threatened

LD1207180492 Helsinki Suomen Yleisradio Network in Finnish 1500 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Excerpts] The ground fires raging in various parts of Estonia over the past few days have been keeping the Estonian fire brigades and the internal defense forces busy. The biggest forest fire is about 70 kilometers from Tallinn and has already destroyed at least 350 hectares of forest. The forest fires in Estonia have threatened a Soviet military base. Risto Vuorinen reports from Tallinn:

[Vuorinen] In Vihterpalu, between Tallinn and Haapsalu, Estonia's best forest is being destroyed at this very moment. All available forces are fighting the fire on site. Firefighting equipment from all over Estonia has been sent to Vihterpalu. The radio has broadcast appeals for volunteers to help fight the fire over the past two days. People have been invited to bring bread and firefighting equipment to Tallinn's main fire station. However, attempts to extinguish the fire have not brought any appreciable results in Vihterpalu. It is believed that the fire will continue to spread for the next few days in the dry forest. A smaller forest fire in Aegviidu, some 40 kilometers east of Tallinn, however, has been extinguished. Just under 40 hectares of forest was destroyed.

A third forest fire threatened a Russian Army base in Keilajogi on 11 July. Russian conscripts, as well as firemen, helped fight the fire on 11 July. It has not been possible to detach Tallinn's own firefighting equipment for use elsewhere, for yesterday alone the fire brigade was called to 30 ground fire areas near the town. [passage omitted]

Grain harvest hopes have nearly fallen in eastern Estonia. Only about 25 percent of harvest expectations will be fulfilled. This is a heavy blow to thousands of small farmers who sowed the grain in their own fields with borrowed money for the first time. [passage omitted]

These raging forest fires are gnawing badly at the base of the Estonian economy; the Estonian forests are the guarantee of the Estonian kroon.

Latvia

Drought Conditions Cause Outbreak of Major Fire

Minister Says No Casualties

LD1207231392 Riga Radio Riga Network in Russian 2000 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Excerpts] Minister of State Janis Dinevics, chairman of the Commission for Emergency Situations, appeared on Latvian television this evening.

[Begin Dinevics recording in Latvian fading into Russian translation] I can reassure people that there have been no human casualties and not a single dwelling has been burned down. Germany has responded as well. Large fire-fighting helicopters are expected tomorrow. They will be used immediately. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Answering a question as to whether the fire is threatening any nuclear storage facilities belonging to the former Soviet Army, Janis Dinevics referred to the statement issued by the command saying that there are no nuclear weapons in Latvia.

Official Comments

LD1207204192 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 1731 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Excerpts] Now a comment by the head of the state of emergency, formed by the government, Minister of State Janis Dinevics:

[Begin Dinevics recording] I predict that trouble might begin perhaps during the morning because we have information from the meteorologists of Sweden that there will be, after all, a southwesterly wind. In such an event, there should be [word indistinct] movement towards Kolka again in the morning. There should be here, beyond the Adazi range, in such a event, movement toward Saulkrasti. Moreover, high winds are expected, possibly 10-12 meters per second. This makes us adequately wary.

At present there is a group of Swedish experts working here, and a group of Finnish experts on fire fighting matters. In the evening, French experts arrived as well.

The Swedish experts alone flew all around the fire, and now, together with the Finns, they are driving out to have a look at what is happening here, around Riga. [passage omitted]

They are ready to give us plenty of assistance. Tonight a Hercules aircraft will arrive in Riga bringing a communications system to be operated by approximately 25 Swedish specialists, and there will be chain saws, Swedish, in order to be able to work successfully. [passage omitted]

There is an agreement that Germany will be sending helicopters. International assistance has become effective. [passage omitted] This process will not end that quickly. As long as this drought lasts and there is not significant rainfall, this danger will last. [passage omitted]

Threat to Military Bases Noted

LD1207115792 Helsinki Suomen Yleisradio Network in Finnish 1000 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Text] Dozens of forest fires are currently raging in Latvia. The Jurmala military base, near the Latvian capital of Riga, may also be in danger. According to information from NATO sources, the Jurmala military base contains nuclear weapons. The [Finnish] Radiation Protection Center, however, estimates that there is little risk of a possible radiation accident, despite the fire. If there are nuclear weapons in Jurmala, the Radiation Protection Center estimates that they have been stored in such a way that a fire cannot threaten them. At the request of the Latvians, two Finnish rescue experts have departed for Latvia to assess the situation.

Latvian Defense Minister Talavs Jundzis said on the telephone from the capital a moment ago that the most dangerous fires were close to the military areas. Because they have no information about the munitions of the Soviet Armed Forces, Jundzis said, they cannot exclude the possibility that there are nuclear weapons at the bases. The Baltic countries are saying that the military authorities in Moscow have repeatedly refused to give any information on any possible nuclear weapons on their territories.

Jundzis said that about 30 fires were raging in various parts of Latvia, having started as a result of six weeks of drought. The biggest fires are in forests close to the former Soviet base of (Arachi), near Riga. According to Jundzis, another big fire is raging 30 km from the massive arms depot in the town of (Ceguli).

The Latvian Government has also asked Sweden to help fight the fires raging in the country. Four Swedish experts flew to Latvia last night to assess possible Swedish support for the Latvian rescue service. Latvia has primarily asked Sweden for expert assistance on the foreman level; fire-fighting equipment may also be supplied to the Latvians later.

Ambassador Comments on Fires

LD1307085992 Helsinki Suomen Yleisradio Network in Finnish 0703 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Text] We now have on the telephone both [Latvian] Ambassador Anna Zigure and our reporter Esko Riihelae. We shall begin with the Embassy. Madame Ambassador, what is your latest information about the big fires raging in Latvia?

[Zigure] I have just been in contact with Latvian Minister of Internal Affairs, Ziedonis Cevirs, and he says that the situation is still bad although the fire has not spread in Latvia since last night, at least not in the areas where the big fires have been raging. However, now there is quite a strong wind rising, 8-12 meters a second, and this is sad news. Then he said that the (Sliteri) nature conservancy area has been completely destroyed. It was established in 1921. It now contains 2,500 hectares of burned forest.

This is the first time that we have had such large forest fires in Latvia, and therefore we have not had much experience nor all the necessary equipment,of course. He also said that there are fires in forests and cities throughout Latvia, in addition to a big fire in southeastern Latvia near Daugavpils. It is not true that there have been fires in Jurmala, the spa town of Jurmala, and there is no military base in Jurmala. The military base is situated in Adazi, 30 km east-northeast of Riga. There are no weapons at all in Adazi.

Finnish Officials on Nuclear Risk

LD1207104192 Helsinki Suomen Yleisradio Network in Finnish 0900 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Excerpts] Some 60 forest fires are raging near the Latvian capital of Riga. The fires are also threatening a military area containing nuclear weapons between Riga and Jurmala. According to the Finnish rescue services, arms depots are normally protected well enough that fires pose no danger. Finland last night received a request for assistance from Latvia; two experts from the Helsinki rescue service are now about to leave for Latvia to clarify the assistance needed. Rescue chief Aake Groenmark had this to say:

[Groenmark] "At 2049 last night the Finnish Interior Ministry's rescue department received the first telephone call from Riga asking for expert assistance concerning the forest fires raging there. There are apparently about 60 forest fires on Latvian territory, and the worst seems to be the one close to Riga. They appear to have enough personnel there but we do not know what the situation is in terms of equipment; when our men reach

their destination they will let us know. We do not have any more details at the moment."

Rescue chief Aake Groenmark said that despite his groups' efforts, there had been no further contact with Latvia nor had he received more information on the fire situation or the threat to the nuclear arms depot and people. [passage omitted]

[Groenmark] "I should say that nuclear weapons are well protected and that the detonators themselves are separated from the explosives. They are never together; they are in separate locations, so there is no great danger. People should not be needlessly frightened." [passage omitted]

Antti Vuorinen, director of the Radiation Protection Center, believes that there is very little risk to Finland. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified reporter] "How are nuclear weapons protected against fire?"

[Vuorinen] "These are of course military secrets to some extent, but we are convinced that for military reasons alone, these nuclear weapons are stored in such a way that they are not affected by external factors. As far as I can see, the effect is minimal." [passage omitted]

Spread of Fires Halted

LD1307082693 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 0700 GMT 13 Jul 92

[Text] The fire fighting and rescue service special headquarters and the Incukalns head forestry unit report that the night passed quietly at the sites of the forest fires. The spread of the fire has been stopped everywhere. The situation, nevertheless, is still dangerous. Cinders continue to smolder and still unburned branches and dry trees blaze.

At the Slitere nature reserve, 29 firefighter vehicles and nearly 600 forest guard workers, local inhabitants, and soldiers were on duty, and there were also helpers from Talsi, Tukums, Ventspils, and Kuldiga.

In turn, in Riga rayon, at the most critical place, near Seja on the Adazi military range, about 300 people prevented a fire from breaking out. Forestry leaders are, nevertheless, worried today because the wind is beginning to rise, which may cause a blow up in smoldering places and cause new fires.

The Riga rayon council of people's deputies has issued instructions prohibiting entry to the forests of the rayon by motor vehicles and also to abstain from berry picking, which may cause new fires.

Yesterday, for example, in forests in the vicinity of Riga, 17 sites where fires started were found. Through efficient action, all these were quickly extinguished.

Russia Claims No Nuclear Arms Here

LD1307090192 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0851 GMT 13 Jul 92

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Roman Zadunayskiy]

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS— There are no Russian nuclear weapons on the territory of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, a spokesman of the Russian Defence Ministry told TASS on Monday [13 July] denying corresponding foreign mass media reports.

The reports claimed forest fires going on in Latvia pose a threat to nuclear arms of the Russian Army deployed there.

Foreign Minister on CSCE Conference Results

OW1007175692 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1713 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] "Half a step to real security in the Baltic states", was how Latvian Foreign Minister Janis Jurkins summed up the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in an interview with Interfax Friday [10 July].

Jurkins said a conference on army issues on such a high international level guarantees that the dialogue with Russia will develop further. Mr. Jurkins said pressure on the Russian President in Munich and at the CSCE will help Baltic states attain their goals.

Government Announces New Currency Regulations

LD0707191592 Riga Radio Riga Network in Latvian 1300 GMT 7 Jul 92

[Text] We have just received information from the government information service on measures to be taken concerning the introduction of the Latvian ruble as the only means of payment which it is obligatory to accept in the Republic of Latvia. In order to carry out Resolutions 2 and 3 of the monetary reform committee of the Republic of Latvia, passed on 6 July this year, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia has resolved:

1. Between 7 and 15 July, directors of state enterprises, institutions, and organizations are to ensure that Russian rubles are accepted from workers, including residents' deposits at banking institutions, and the encashment of Russian rubles received from workers at banking institutions, other nominated forms of enterprises, and companies. They should ensure that the measures mentioned in this point are implemented at their enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

2. Between 7 and 15 July, savings bank institutions of the Republic of Latvia should transfer into residents' deposit accounts free of charge money received from enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

3. The State Savings Bank of the Republic of Latvia should ensure that its subordinate institutions extend their working hours between 7 and 15 July, and if necessary should organize work even on free days.

4. Between 7 and 15 July, all rural post offices should accept Russian rubles from residents for depositing in deposit accounts and banking institutions. No nominated payment for this service will be taken.

5. Local governments, together the with directors of enterprises, institutions, and organizations, should give the necessary support to avoid possible complications, so that the residents of the republic can have introduced to them the Latvian ruble as the only means of payment which it is obligatory to accept in the Republic of Latvia.

The resolution was signed by Ivars Godmanis, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Latvia, and Minister of State Janis Dinevics.

Latvian Ruble Becomes Sole State Currency 12 Jul

LD1207020192 Moscow Mayak Radio Network in Russian 2000 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] Latvian Council of Ministers Chairman Ivars Godmanis announced that as 12 July the Latvian ruble will be the sole state currency in the country. After 20 July, the Russian ruble will be officially classed in Latvia as a foreign currency and be exchanged by the State Bank at a set rate.

Government Borrows Funds From Republican Bank

LD1007132592 Riga Radio Riga Network in Russian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 92

[Text] Finance Minister Elmars Silins and Einars Repse, president of the Bank of Latvia, have signed an agreement whereby the Council of Ministers will borrow another 500 million rubles from the Bank of Latvia. It is intended to spend this money to temporarily balance the budget deficit. This is a result of the Supreme Council's delay in considering the draft budget for the second half of the year and amendments to the laws on taxes. As a result, the government now already owes the Bank of Latvia 2,664 million rubles which has been loaned at an annual rate of interest of 50 percent.

Parliament Annuls Mandates of 15 Deputies

OW1007063392 Moscow BALTFAX in English 0518 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] The Latvian Parliament Thursday [9 July] annulled the mandates of 15 deputies, most of whom represent the faction "Equality". The deputies are accused of actions directed at "eliminating the state independence of Latvia". This decision was made on the basis of a statement by the parliamentary committee investigating the August coup.

"Equality", which lost 14 members, including director Sergey Dimanis, retaliated with a statement which described the parliament's decision a political reprisal toward the faction. The faction feels that it will continue to function and all of its 32 deputies will continue to represent their constituents. The faction said that it reserves the right to appeal to the international court in The Hague and to the European court on a human rights case.

Lithuania

Supreme Council Holds Meeting on Drought

LD1107190792 Vilnius Radio Vilnius Network in Lithuanian 1400 GMT 10 Jul 92

[Excerpts] Deputies of the Supreme Council today attended the last plenary sittings of this fifth session. At the morning sitting, the examination of the interpelation to Prime Minister Gediminas Vagnorius continued. About 40 deputies spoke in the debate and all of them, with the exception of the deputies of the coalition for a democratic Lithuania, expressed no confidence in the premier.

The premier himself did not attend the sitting. After long deliberations, a six-deputy editorial commission was formed to prepare an interpelation resolution. It was decided that on 14 July the deputies will attend a special sitting during their vacation and the examination of this issue will continue then. [passage omitted].

At the afternoon sitting the deputies discussed the elimination of the consequences of drought in Lithuania. ELTA reported that the Lithuanian Government has appealed to the EC and the World Bank for help with fodder. Gediminas Vagnorius stated in his letters to the first vice president of the EC and the World Bank president the reasons for the request: the supply of fodder grain from Russia and Kazakhstan has ceased and the continuing drought will result in a loss of over a half of the planned yields. In order to satisfy its minimum needs, Lithuania must have 800,000 tonnes of fodder grain, 400,000 tonnes of food grain, and 150,000 tonnes of soya. Such help is expected from the West.

Lithuania may expect to harvest this year not more than 1.8 million tonnes of grain, while last year total yields amounted to 3.4 million tonnes.

[Moscow BALTFAX in English at 1414 GMT on 11 July in a similar report adds: The damage brought by drought is assessed to be 22 bn rubles.]

Lithuania has already received this year from the EC 195,000 tonnes of grain. A decision of the EC Foreign Minister's Council is essential for more help to Lithuania. The World Bank had earlier promised such aid, but finally this should be decided today at a meeting of the representatives of 24 European states in Brussels.

Prime Minister Speaks of Debt, Credit Needs

OW1107182792 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1415 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] Saturday [11 July] the Lithuanian Prime Minister Gyadiminas Vagnorious once again spoke for the emission of credit to the national economy of the republic. He addressed an extraordinary session of the Lithuanian parliament which continued discussing this proposal of the premier.

The day before Vagnorious stressed the need of a credit totalling "not less than 20 bn [billion] rubles" due to the fact that Ukraine and Kazakhstan have done an emission of very great credits and "the largest portion of this money goes to Lithuania without any hindrances".

Vagnorious reported that Russia and other CIS states are the Lithuanian debtors, their debt constitutes 15 bn rubles for the shipped production and the producers in Lithuania proper are in debt with each other for 15 more billion rubles.

The Ministers of Finance and Agriculture also stand for the emission. But the leadership of the Bank of Lithuania is against any emission. Saturday a representative of the bank agreed only for the emission to credit the agriculture.

Friday the parliament was expected to complete its work but due to the initiative of more than one third of the deputies it will continue its work on Tuesday.

Affects of Drought on Agriculture Industry Noted

LD1207133792 Vilnius Radio Vilnius in English 2300 GMT 11 Jul 92

[Text] [First Announcer] Lithuania has been proclaimed a disaster zone as it has been stricken by the worst drought since 1979. Nature was always generous to Lithuania as regards summers and winters favorable for farming. This year, however, the drought that continues for over two months already has caused tremendous damage to all branches of agriculture.

[Second Announcer] According to preliminary estimates, Lithuania will require about 14 billion rubles to eliminate the consequences of the drought, MP [Member of Parliament] Jonas Macys told Radio Vilnius today. This money would be spent to subsidize agricultural producers, to purchase fodder, grain, fertilizers, and raw sugar.

[Macys, in Lithuanian fading to English report] The situation in agriculture is complicated indeed. It is due to a combination of reasons: The difficulties of the agricultural reform and the drought. In the first half of the year the production of meat dropped by 17 and the production of milk by 29 percent as compared with last year. The agricultural reform inevitably involves losses, but they should have been much smaller. The reform was not properly prepared.

[Second Announcer] And now there is the drought on top of that. The heat has so burned the fields that the crop of all cereals is forecast to be even 50 percent lower. Only the winter crop has perhaps suffered a bit less. The summer crops have practically been ruined altogether as some never germinated and others hardly grew up over the past summer months. The same is true about the potato crop, sugar beet, and mangel-wurzels. They have been burnt out while potatoes have come under the worst onslaught of Colorado Beetles in Lithuania. The yield of sugar beet is predicted to be only 56 percent, that of flax 42, vegetables 55, and potatoes 57 percent as against last year. Such are the forecasts, but in the opinion of farmers it is hard to forecast anything right now.

[First Announcer] The worst hit regions are in south and west Lithuania. As head of the agricultural department in the Alytus District, (?Sigitas Vadaras), informed Radio Vilnius by phone, only ten centners per hectare of grain crops will be threshed in the region, while earlier the average figures used to be around 30 centners per hectare. Although the residents of the neighboring towns experience no shortage of dairy products, the situation with pastures is critical. The grass is burnt out, no atolls [as heard] remain and the cattle have already exhausted the pastures left for grazing.

[Second Announcer] The situation is the same all over Lithuania. Since the livestock raised in Lithuania is numerous, the farmers are already drawing on the fodder stocked up for the winter to feed the cattle. Even if it does rain in the nearest future the grass will not revive so soon. Thus the number of cattle is to be reduced already now. Lithuania will be unable to maintain the present number of livestock over the winter.

[First Announcer] The 48,000 Lithuanian farmers who have just set out on their own will also suffer immense losses this year. Because of the crop failure they will not get [as heard] the plan and will also be forced to reduce the number of cattle. Thus the Lithuanian farmers have a very bad start indeed. Although a fund to support farmers has been set up with suspended financial turnover in Lithuania, this fund is also short of money. Besides, credit terms are also unfavorable to farmers.

[Second Announcer] The state of farming has been aggravated by a lack of credit resources. Russia and some other former Soviet republics now owe Lithuania nearly three billion rubles for the farming produce they were supplied. This tells upon the Lithuanian farming economy, too. Agricultural processing factories are unable to square accounts with the resident [as heard] and farming companies, which undermines production. Farmers have no money to satisfy their simplest needs. What urgent measures should be now taken to in agriculture? MP Jonas Macys:

[Macys in Lithuanian fading to English report] Lithuania should apply to the United Nations, to the European Community and other countries for assistance. Fodder, as well as raw sugar, should be urgently purchased abroad. The Government has already estimated that about 120,000,000 US dollars will be required for that. Part of the 17,000,000 dollars' import loan already granted to Lithuania by the World Bank will go to the needs of agriculture. In the opinion of MP Jonas Macys, the farming economy should be as soon as possible returned all the debts owed to it as this hampers the development of production at present. This is an indispensable precondition to start eliminating the consequences of the disaster in Lithuania.

Newspaper Charged With Fueling Ethnic Strife

PM1007115792 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 92 Morning Edition p 1

[IMA-PRESS report: "Newspaper in Lithuania Punished"]

[Text] Lithuanian General Prosecutor A. Paulauskas demanded that the Press Monitoring Administration under the Justice Ministry halt publication of the paper JURA IR KRANTAS (SEA AND SHORE) for publishing items intended to kindle ethnic strife between the peoples inhabiting the republic.

Copies of JURA IR KRANTAS will be withdrawn from retail sale. Criminal proceedings have been instituted against the publisher, V. Zaborskas.

Developing Chechen Cooperation Reported

OW1207165792 Moscow BALTFAX in English 1420 GMT 12 Jul 92

[Transmitted via KYODO]

[Text] A TU-134 planes belonging to Checheniya's airline brought to Vilnius 1.5 tonnes of cherries and apricots for Lithuanian orphanages. The airline's director general R. Apiyev arrived in Vilnius with the same flight.

On its return flight the plane carried 100 Chechen children who had spent their vacations in the Palanga resort.

The newspaper Lietuvos Rytas reports that Checheniya's capital Groznyy is becoming an important transit point for Lithuanian planes. According to some Lithuanian news media, on July 20 Russian airports will stop refuelling transit planes.